

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910—VOL. II., NO. 301.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Corbett, Harvard, Makes 30-Yard Run First Period - No Score

### BOSTON & EASTERN CERTIFICATE DELAYS STIR UP CRITICISMS

Railroad Commissioner Bishop Declares He's Studying Situation, in Answer to an Attack by Mr. Guild.

### HAS RIGHT PURPOSE

Attorney Baxter for the Proposed Railroad Asserts a Narrow Gauge Merger Would Be Fought.

George W. Bishop of the railroad commission declares today that he is making a thorough study of the conditions along the North Shore and in Essex county. When he has formed his conclusions he says he will act in accordance with the best interests of the communities which the proposed Boston & Eastern railway intends to serve.

This is his answer to an inquiry as to what he had to say regarding an editorial by former Governor Guild in the Commercial Bulletin and accusing two members of the railroad commission of holding up the certificate of exigency which the Legislature had voted the Boston & Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Guild's editorial says:

"This is not an accusation."

No obstacle apparently stood in the way of starting this work last summer. Chairman Walter Perley Hall of the railroad commission voted that it should start. To the utter amazement of the public Commissioner Clinton White and Commissioner George W. Bishop voted that it should not start and refused to issue the legal certificate in accordance with the action of the Legislature and the Governor, in spite of the previous declaration of the same commission that such a road is a public necessity. They gave no valid reason for their action. They resorted to subterfuge.

Now that election is over the cat is out of the bag.

The distant suburbs have won their case. The whole mass of public opinion is behind them, but work on the new line has not been commenced, thanks to Clinton White and George W. Bishop. It is too late for the Morgan monopoly to prevent rapid electric transit with Essex county. It is not too late, thanks to Clinton White and George W. Bishop, for the Morgan merger to appropriate for itself the results of the enterprise and energy of a young and promising competitor.

The monopoly, by its demand for this new electric charter, eats its own words, admits that its legislative agents didn't tell the truth, admits that a swift electric service for Essex is indeed a public necessity, admits that it will be profitable, admits that a new tunnel under the harbor ought to be built. It asks, however, that the men who originated this enterprise be deprived of the fruits of their labor and that the tunnel's outlet be not a central point on Postoffice square, but the monopoly's own station.

The Boston & Eastern interests, through their chief counsel, Charles S. Baxter, declare that they have good cause to apply to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus compelling the issuance of the desired certificate. Failing in this they say they will apply to the Legislature for a charter and that both of these actions may be taken if the railroad commission is persistent in its position.

President of National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education

### BAY STATE IS AIDING BACK TO FARM MOVE WITH PROPERTY LIST

A list of the farms in Massachusetts which are for sale will soon be issued by the state board of agriculture.

This is the first step by the commonwealth in its "back to the farm" movement.

The list is the result of an act of the Legislature of 1909 directing the board to "collect all necessary information in regard to the opportunities for developing the agricultural resources of the commonwealth through the reoccupation of idle or partly improved farms and farm lands."

The new publication will contain a detailed description of 474 farms, ranging in size from a few of five acres each to several of more than 600 acres.

MR. FOSS TO QUIT DIRECTORATES. Governor-elect Foss will resign shortly as a trustee of the Massachusetts Electric Companies. He will also resign from the directorates of other corporations in which he is interested before his inaugural in January.

Position of Commissioner for Lynn Water Works Brings Out Candidates



J. JOHN HOOPER.

### SIXTY-SEVEN ENTER FOR LYNN ELECTION UNDER NEW CHARTER

LYNN, Mass.—Residents of this city are showing keen interest in the campaign of the 67 candidates who will compete next Tuesday for the five municipal offices and for positions on the school board at the first preliminary election to be held under the provisions of the new "commission" charter.

Two candidates will be chosen for each office and will be voted on at the final election, Dec. 13.

Every evening the candidates may be seen holding rallies at street corners and other public places or before gatherings of voters in halls and private homes. The enthusiasm runs higher this year than at any municipal campaign for years.

In the mayoral contest former Mayor Henry W. Eastham and William P. Connelly, who was the Democratic candidate for mayor at several elections, are said to have large followings. The latter is strong in West Lynn. James E. Rich, the present mayor, has lost some of his former support, it is said, by opposing the Boston & Eastern railroad project.

Attorney James E. Odlum is regarded as strong in ward 3. Dr. Charles D. S. Lovell has been putting in some hard campaigning work and is looked upon by many as a formidable competitor.

Because of the proposed building of a new municipal filtration plant much interest is being shown in the contest for the commissioners of water and water works.

Former Councilman J. John Hooper, who led the Walden pond dam investigation several years ago and who has made a special study of filtration, is a candidate for the position. His independence of party organizations and advocacy of publicity in municipal affairs as a member of the old council appears to have won for him the support

(Continued on Page Six, Column Four.)

### TROLLEYS TO HELP THE EARLY HOLIDAY SHOPPING CAMPAIGN

Consumers League Soon to Post Notices in Electric Cars of Various Lines Throughout the State.

### POST CARDS USED

Organization Also Proposes to Present a Play and Use Other Methods of Appeal to the People.

Notices will soon be posted in electric cars throughout the state by the Massachusetts Consumers League asking people to do their holiday shopping early in the season, early in the week and early in the day.

These notices will be only one of the methods to be used in the campaign for earlier shopping this year. Many post cards are being sent out, both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, calling attention to the greatly increased work of the girls behind the counter and the boy messengers at this season.

A play, "Shadowed Stars," is in preparation and will be given one or more performances before invited audiences. It was written by Mary Louise MacMillan for the Consumers' League of Cincinnati and deals with this subject. The performances will probably take place during the first week in December.

In past years the league has secured the closing of Boston's stores in the evenings through the holiday rush, but owing to the unwillingness of three stores to come into the agreement, it is said, this has not been done for the last two years. However, it is hoped to secure the closing of stores except on Saturdays.

Three "don'ts" are printed on some of the league's pamphlets bearing on this subject. They are: "Don't shop after 5 o'clock." "Don't shop on Saturday afternoons." "Don't leave your holiday shopping until the week before Christmas."

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(Continued on Page Six, Column Four.)

### BOSTON MAN HEADS SOCIETY TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL STUDY

James P. Munroe, executive director of the Boston-1915 movement, was elected president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at the final meeting of the convention this afternoon at the Boston public library. Fred A. Geier, president of the Cincinnati Milling Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, O., was elected vice-president and Frederic B. Pratt of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected treasurer. The secretary will be chosen by the board of managers after its organization some time in December.

The class of 1910 directors, whose terms expired, were reelected with the exception of three, whose places were taken by Prof. Charles R. Richards of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., the retiring president, Howell Cheney of Cheyney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., and Charles H. Winslow, expert of the bureau of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C. The other members of the class of 1913 of the board of managers who were reelected today from the class of 1910 are:

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, New York; V. Evert Macy, chairman of the board of trustees, Teachers College, New York; Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education; Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons, and George N. Carman, director of the Lewis Institute, Chicago.

Five aspects of industrial education were treated at the closing session.

The social, economic, the community's, the employer's and labor's points of view were discussed respectively by James P. Munroe, treasurer of the Munroe Felt & Paper Company, who was presiding officer;

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

### LEADS THE BLUE



FRED J. DALY '11.  
Yale varsity football team.

### CRIMSON'S CAPTAIN



LOTHRUP WITTINGTON, JR., '11.  
Harvard varsity football team.

### HARVARD-YALE

## MEET IN GREAT GAME OF YEAR

### CROWDS OVERFLOW BIG STANDS

Great Rush to Field Long Before Time for Playing to Begin the Leading Gridiron Contest for Season of 1910.

#### HARVARD-YALE LINEUP.

HARVARD.	YALE.
Lewis, Jr. ....	Brooks, r.e.
McKay, Jr. ....	Paul, r.e.
Minot, Jr. ....	McLeavitt, r.e.
Perkins, C. ....	Morris, r.e.
Purcell, F.G. ....	Seely, r.e.
Withington, Jr. ....	Kilpatrick, r.e.
Smith, r.e. ....	Howe, r.e.
Wigglesworth, q.b. ....	Corbett, L.B. ....
Corbett, L.B. ....	Howe, L.B. ....
Fuller, L.B. ....	Leslie, L.B. ....
Leslie, L.B. ....	Kistler, f.b.
Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity, Umpire, David Fultz, Brown, Field, Judge, Joseph Pendleton, Bowditch, Head, Lines, W. N. ... Pennsylvania, Time, four 15-minute periods.	

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Playing the hardest kind of football neither Harvard nor Yale was able to score in the first period of their annual football contest on Yale field this afternoon, before the largest crowd that has ever assembled here.

During the first quarter the crimson succeeded in keeping the blue on the defensive largely as the result of the wind, which added about 15 yards more to the punts of Felton than could be negotiated by Howe, who was kicking directly into the teeth of the wind. Yale showed quite as much speed as was displayed by the much vaunted crimson.

THROGSNORE, Conn.—Greatly overtaxed by the number of spectators, the New Haven road officials said today that 5000 extra passengers had been carried on the specials and other through trains which left this morning for the Harvard-Yale football game today.

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## SETTLERS MAKING GREAT DEMAND FOR QUEENSLAND FARMS

(Special to The Monitor.)

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The demand for land in this state continues and in order to meet with the demands made not only by immigrants from other countries, but from sons of farmers already working farms in the state, over 4,500,000 acres are being resumed and made ready for settlement. The demand for land has never been more keen than it is at the present moment, in addition to which the agricultural affairs generally in the state are reported to be in a most satisfactory condition, the wool clip especially being excellent.

John Darling, a South Australian merchant, who has been visiting this state, declared quite recently that he considered it to be a great country, rich in possibilities. The people, he considered, were keen, and he had noticed a bustling note all over the state. He declared that "the reign of prosperity throughout the commonwealth is apparent there, in a marked degree. The people are energetic, and in town and country there is great activity." The run on the railway from Cairns to Kuranda, which line is supposed to have cost \$500,000 a mile, he describes as "one of entrancing beauty." The port of Brisbane, he considers will eventually be of great importance.

## GRAND TRUNK HAS NOT GIVEN OUT CITY'S LOCATION

EDMONTON, Alta.—It appears that the attempt of speculators to boom the town site of Ft. George on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, from which point it is expected the branch to Vancouver will be built, is a little premature, as it has been announced that the railway company has not finally decided as to the exact location of the town site at that point. The general desire for investment at favorable points along the line of the new transcontinental has led to the undue exploitation of lands which the railway has not yet reached, and concerning which it has made no definite statement.

## GOVERNMENT WILL REPLACE WINDOWS BROKEN BY PEOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY.—The replacing by the Mexican government of the plate glass windows broken on the premises of Americans during the recent disturbances, showing thereby the disposition of the Mexican authorities to do the right thing for the sake of harmony between the two peoples, has had a decidedly mollifying effect, and the situation is much improved. Although it never was a menacing one, since the mob was never a representative one, being made up largely by people from the lower classes, who joined in with a student movement begun as a protest against the Rock Springs (Tex.) affair.

The attack on El Imparcial, a strong pro-government newspaper, showed the tendency to opposition to the existing order. It was part and parcel of the "anti-reelectionists" propaganda of last summer, started by the opponents of President Diaz.

Quiet prevails in Mexico City. Affairs are being handled, the press despatches say, diplomatically by the state departments of the two countries, so that a normal condition will doubtless be restored almost immediately.

With regard to the flag episode, the hope is expressed by Americans in Mexico that the Washington authorities will maintain a firm attitude, in the interest of all Americans living in Mexico, and for that matter, in all Latin-American countries, lest national prestige be lost and American residents be exposed to indignities in future.

## J. B. BURY TO BE NEXT LECTURER

(Special to The Monitor.)

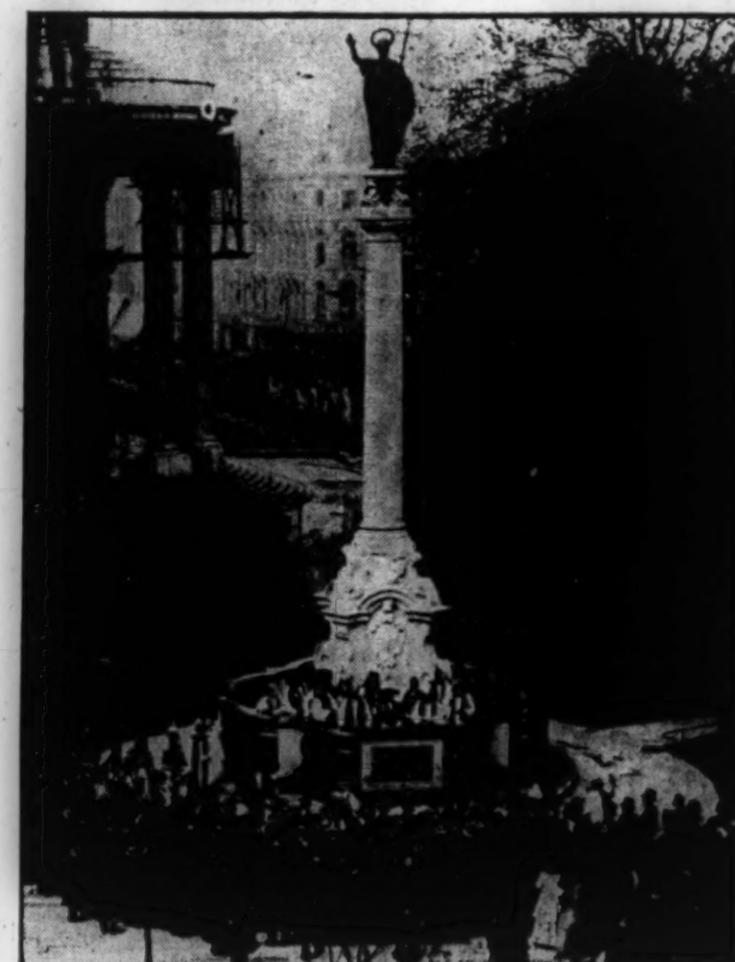
LONDON.—J. B. Bury, regius professor of modern history in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed Romanes lectures for 1911 by the vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. It will be recollect that Mr. Roosevelt was the last lecturer. The emolument is £25.

## NEW PAUL'S CROSS IS DEDICATED

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON.—The dedication of the new Paul's cross, to which reference has already been made in this paper, was performed by the bishop of London recently, and was witnessed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and a considerable number of privileged persons who assembled inside the railings, while a large crowd stood without. The new Paul's cross has been placed in the northeast corner of St. Paul's churchyard, under the shadow of the cathedral, near the spot where the old Paul's cross stood for nearly five centuries. It consists of a stone column 52 feet high, surmounted by a bronze figure of St. Paul with one hand uplifted in the attitude of preaching, while the other holds a cross. A raised platform enclosed by a baluster wall, which can be used as an open-air pulpit, encircles the column, on the base of which has been placed the following inscription:

"On this plot of ground stood of old Paul's cross, whereat, amid such scenes of good and evil as make up human affairs, the conscience of church and nation through five centuries found public utterance. The first record of it is in 1191 A. D. It was rebuilt by Bishop Kemp in 1449, and was finally removed by order of the Long Parliament in 1643. This cross was re-elected in its present form under the will of H. C. Richards to recall and to renew the ancient memories."

The unveiling ceremony was quickly accomplished. The bishop pulled a cord and the drapery which had been left at the top of the column fluttered to the ground, disclosing the figure of the apostle. The bishop then delivered a short address in which he reminded the spectators that for many centuries every great event in the history of England was more or less connected with Paul's cross. There the papal bulls were promulgated, and there the authority of the pope was finally denounced. It was at Paul's cross that Luther's Bibles were burned, and it was from Paul's cross that Coverdale's Bible was sent forth.



(Photograph copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)  
THE NEW PAUL'S CROSS.  
In the northeast corner of St. Paul's churchyard.

## TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO NARROWLY AVERT CONFLICT

Young Turks Chastise Albanian Notables and Four Thousand Refugees Flee to Island Kingdom—M. Jukanovich May Be Next Prime Minister.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—In view of the reopening of the Montenegrin Parliament in the near future, an interesting reference to the condition of affairs in the country has been published in the Morning Post by their special correspondent in Montenegro. Although he points out, Montenegro has been transformed from a principality into a kingdom, King Nicholas has not made the mistake of changing his mode of life. He has carefully told his people that the honor which has been conferred upon him by Europe is just as much theirs as his, and that, in spite of his having become king, he remains, and will always remain, their old and well beloved "Lord" or "Gospodar." The King one day asked an old friend in the course of a conversation what he thought of the new royal crown. "Your majesty lacks one thing," he said in reply, "a kingdom."

As it is situated at present, Montenegro is too small for a modern kingdom, but the Morning Post correspondent points out, if to Montenegro were added the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, by which it is separated from Serbia, it might deserve the name of a kingdom.

The opinion is firmly held by some of the politicians in Montenegro that at least some of the great powers would willingly increase the size of the area ruled by the new made King. "Deprived," the correspondent continues, "of the cradle of his race by the Australian annexation of the Herzegovina, whence the Petrovich family came, mulated of the full advantage derivable from the port of

Antivari by the Austrian force at Spizza, he deserves, it is argued in Montenegro, territorial compensation elsewhere, and this can only be obtained at the expense of or with the consent of Turkey."

He further points out that it is not generally known that, at the beginning of the month, Montenegro was on the verge of going to war with Turkey. The behavior of the Young Turks in chastising certain Albanian notable, and committing other excesses.

had made a considerable impression in Montenegro, and it was considered that the most popular thing that King Nicholas could have done would have been to lead his people against the Turks. He was prevented, however, from doing this by the fact that such action could only be successful if he were free from attack from the north, that is to say, from the Austrians in the Herzegovina. Owing to the action of the Young Turks, some 4000 Albanians, orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Mohammedan, had taken refuge in Montenegro, and, instead of going to war, the wiser course was adopted of despatching a message to the Turkish commander in North Albania, urging him to permit the refugees to return in safety and go unpunished. The request was refused, and King Nicholas forthwith opened a subscription for the maintenance of the 4000 refugees, each of whom is still in receipt of two corone (42 cent) a day.

In Montenegro itself things have, in the meantime, not been entirely devoid of certain difficulties. Having held office since April, 1907, the Tomanovich cabinet resigned, owing to the desire of the crown prince that Monsieur Martinovich, minister of war, should retire.

The latter was quite willing to agree to the proposal, provided that his successor was a man who would adopt the same policy as himself. The Tomanovich cabinet was then reconstructed, with the policy of his predecessor, was appointed minister of war. Mansieur Martinovich, a competent financier, was appointed minister of war. Monsieur Marks Jukanovich, the speaker of the Chamber, and the most powerful politician in the country, becoming minister of the interior. This latter gentleman will, in all probability, be the next prime minister.

With regard to the actual celebrations in connection with the jubilee, the fact

that a British man-of-war was not present at Antivari has created a strong impression on King Nicholas, in addition to which the British representative in

## BERLIN NOTES

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—At the early hour of 7 the Anhalter station presented a busy scene, and the crimson carpet on the platform denoted that royal travelers were expected. Soon after 7 the Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their daughter, made their appearance, followed by Prince and Princess August, Prince Eitel and Prince Joachim, all of whom had motored over from Potsdam, and must have risen long before 6 o'clock. The crown prince, wearing guard's uniform, and the princess in a dark red travelling costume arrived with their suites immediately afterwards, and the farewell greetings were long and hearty. The Kaiserin, who has the three little sons of the crown prince under her own special charge at the new palace, has promised her daughter-in-law to send long accounts of their progress. Their imperial highnesses took ship to Genoa, the vessel chosen being the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Prinz Ludwig. The captain's cabin with bed and bathroom adjoining are occupied by the princess, her husband putting up with a single cabin near, just large enough to take bed, table, wardrobe and two chairs. All the staterooms are left as they were by the imperial occupants' own desire. They are comfortably furnished and in very good taste, but the report that luxurious furniture has been sent for the voyage from the Marble palace is a mere fiction. The pictures of their little boys and of the Kaiser adorn the walls of the cabin and the princess has her own deck chair and a few trifles.

This is the first tour of the world ever made by a German crown prince and it will be followed with great interest by all Germans from a political and business point alike. The reputation of the Hohenzollerns could not well be in better hands, for Crown Prince Wilhelm is one of the most unassuming and amiable men in existence, and beloved by all who know him.

## CHINA IS URGED TO SEIZE MACAO WITHOUT DELAY

(Special to The Monitor.) NEW YORK.—The Herald's Hongkong correspondent says: The Batavian Chinese urge the Viceroy of Canton to adopt immediate measures to obtain the retrocession of the island of Macao from Portugal before it is too late, believing that China will regret it if she waits until Portugal settles the dispute.

The Portuguese communities in Hongkong and Macao cabled to Lisbon requesting that religious work in Macao be permitted to continue.

For more than a year negotiations have been in progress between China and Portugal respecting the ownership of the dependencies of the city of Macao, on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton river.

China holds that all the dependencies of the city of Macao have been occupied illegally by the Portuguese and that the only concession ever made was to the town of Macao. She insists that the rest of the territory be evacuated by Portugal.

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Vice-Admiral Sir Edweth Lambton presided and had Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdoch, commander of the visiting battleships at his right. Both admirals made speeches.

Others of the hosts were Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, Vice-Admiral Richard G. Kinahan, Rear Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee, Sir Francis S. Powell, Lord Elsenborough, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell.

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## MANY SETTLERS FOR AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.)

PERTH, Western Australia.—The steady flow of immigrants into the state continues, and arrangements are being made for the reception of 2000 settlers before the close of the present year, and this number does not include such immigrants as are coming to settle on the land without government assistance.

## Use Pure Olive Oil

If you've been using poor oil make the acquaintance of pure oil and discover the difference in taste, appearance and results.

## CHIRIS pronounced CHIRIS OLIVE OIL

is the pure, golden oil made from selected French olives and imported in the original bottles. Chiris is the choice of chef and connoisseur for delicate dressings.

Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and "The Chiris Book of Salads," which contains 75 of the latest salad recipes.

Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

C. G. EULER, U. S. Agent for Antoino Chiris, Grasse, France  
Dept. M. 18 Platt Street, New York.

## HUNTER, HARDWARE SIXTY SUMMER ST. Thanksgiving Cutlery

A special selection of high-grade carvers in stag, ivory, and pearl handles. Fruit knives, orange knives, and pickers, nut cracks, etc.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,  
60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

## Chinese Ginger Prunes Glace and other Oriental delicacies. Manufactured by WALTER M. HATCH & CO., 43 and 44 Summer St., Boston.

## The Monitor ON

## SATURDAY

Is Now Running

## Two Pages for The Boys and Girls In Which Appear

## The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by E. L. Baum, embodying information about bees in a very delightful manner.

## A Trip Around the World

In Pictures and Sketches along an interesting route in another continuous feature. You can join the party and not get much profit in a geographical way.

## Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

## The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, and other scenes, and pictures, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual, and pictures not elsewhere published. Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both enteraining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

## WE DO ADDRESSING

ENGRAVED OR PRINTED  
WARD'S  
For All Occasions.  
57 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

## THE LIFE OF Mary Baker Eddy

By Sibyl Wilbur.

THIS well known biography of Mrs.

Eddy may now be purchased at reading rooms throughout the Field.

Especially appropriate for a gift.

\$2.00 per copy.

Special Edition, de luxe, \$6.00.

CONCORD PUBLISHING CO.,  
250 Huntington Avenue,  
Boston, Massachusetts

## Anniversary Invitations

ENGRAVED OR PRINTED  
WARD'S



## ALBERT LEA CLAIMS CITY LEADERSHIP IN MINNESOTA SECTION

Municipality Has Five Railroads, Paved Streets, Its Own Waterworks and Numerous Other Features.

### STANDS ON PLATEAU

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—With its numerous substantial business blocks, its paved and well-lighted streets, its busy factories, its numerous wholesale houses, and its five railroads radiating in every direction, Albert Lea claims the distinction of being the leading city of southern Minnesota.

Its business section has paved streets and wide cement and stone walks. It owns its own waterworks system, supplied with pure artesian water, and a complete sewerage system; it has a gas plant, a central hot water system and a modern electric light and power plant; there is a fine city hall, an efficient fire department, public baths, Carnegie Library, two colleges, a complete public school system, many churches of different denominations, a federal post-office building, a court house, substantial business and mercantile houses and modern hotels.

The city is built on a plateau between beautiful Fountain lake on the north and Lake Albert Lea on the south. A boulevard extends around the shore of Fountain lake and is much used for automobiling and driving. An amusement pavilion has recently been erected at the foot of Newton street on Fountain lake. Natural groves and shade trees are abundant in the residence section of the city, along the shores of the lake and in the surrounding country.

Albert Lea is particularly fortunate in its transportation facilities. Five important railway centers here—the Rock Island, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Iowa Central and the Illinois Central. Two of these roads have branch lines running out of the city. About 32 passenger trains arrive and depart each day over the various lines.

Albert Lea is the county seat of Freeborn county, the banner dairy county of the state of Minnesota. Butter and its by-products in this county bring the farmers an income of approximately \$1,000,000 annually. The town is so near the Iowa state line that it draws much trade from northern Iowa, which is a rich agricultural district. The Business Men's League of Albert Lea is active in all civic and commercial enterprises and public improvements.

### BOSTON CHAPTER, S. A. R., TO DISCUSS LIFE IN COLONIES

To Begin Talk on "The Eve of the Revolution" Topics at Its One Hundred and Seventeenth Meeting.

Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold its one hundred and seventeenth meeting at Young's hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

The subject for the evening will be "Life in the Colonies in 1763," the first of the series of topics in "The Eve of the Revolution" which is to occupy the attention of the chapter this winter.

Brief addresses will be made by Frederic Gilbert Bauer, president, and Edward Jones Cox, vice-president, and a discussion will be opened by Bert E. Holland, Edward Willard Howe, and Charles Payson Loring.

"Military night," Dec. 17, the French and Indian wars will be under discussion; "The Regulation of Trade" is the topic for Jan. 21; "Taxation Without Representation" Feb. 11; March 17 comes the annual dinner; "Foregoings of the Struggle" is the subject for April 15, and the last topic of the series, "Preparations for the Conflict," will be discussed May 20.

### NEW YORK MONEY OUTLOOK BETTER

NEW YORK—Complete statistics issued by clearing house of New York City national banks, under recent call of comptroller of currency show total cash holdings of \$255,332,200, a decrease of \$41,782,600 from Sept. 1; loans, \$835,472,600, a decrease of \$57,415,200; gross deposits, \$1,314,705,100, a decrease of \$39,330,900; net profit, \$170,934,700, an increase of \$1,640,200; cash holdings decreased \$2,909,900, contrasted with figures of November, 1909, while loans are up \$14,647,700; gross deposits increased \$24,508,600, and net profits are larger by \$14,978,500.

Decrease in loans since previous statement under comptroller's call is explained by the fact that there has been liquidation on the stock exchange, borrowing by speculators and corporations abroad, and a setback in commercial activities. Now that demand for currency in connection with the movement of the crops has subsided, money is beginning to return to banks. Bank officials say they expect an improvement in the monetary situation from now on.

## BOSTON L CONTINUES ITS CAMPAIGN IN THE BEHALF OF PATRONS

The Boston Elevated Railway's illustrated advertisements that have been running for seven weeks in the papers of metropolitan Boston are now completed and in reduced size are being put into pamphlet, that 100,000 may be printed for general circulation, says today's Boston News Bureau.

Inquiry having arisen as to the object of this campaign of publicity, the News Bureau goes on to say that it is entirely educational, because for the most part, the users of the Boston elevated are in ignorance of the scope of the system and the necessity for its harmonious development.

It is safe to say that the majority of the people in metropolitan Boston have never been over all the elevated and subway rails of this great system, nor could 5 per cent of them locate the terminals of the system.

The commuter on the Boston & Albany rails, or the Boston & Maine or New Haven, knows the road pretty generally from its terminal in Boston to pretty much all its other termini. But the Boston Elevated has no head terminal.

A Cambridge man traveling every day to his business in Boston knows only the demands of Cambridge for rapid transit and has little conception of the millions that have been put into an elevated to Forest Hills, says the News Bureau.

He may never have traveled through the Washington street subway or endeavored to get between the North and South railroad stations over the elevated structure, and he probably has no conception of the elevated structure through Charlestown and now planned for Malden.

Holding that the people are the real legislators, the Boston Elevated management says that it desires to educate the users of its lines and the voters of metropolitan Boston to the unity of the whole Elevated system and to the unity of the people's interests with the interest of the company. What has been done is to show the expansion: the growth of construction expenditures and the growth of population.

The Boston elevated railway operates one of the best traction systems in the world, it has been said. It operates it with the highest grade of employees, the highest standard of safety to the public, and it pays the heaviest taxes of any similar corporation in the world. In conclusion the article says:

"The success of rapid transit in Boston is built up in the value of its stock. If the corporation can gather up its reserves, solidify its management and extend its leases and franchises, it will have a basis for an improvement in its shares and for the strengthening of its credit from which another era of expansion may be opened."

"But if eras of expansion are to be opened before the sinews of credits are strengthened, the public and the company will both suffer. This is all there is to the campaign of publicity."

### PROHIBITION IN MEXICAN STATE NOW AGITATED

Magistrates of Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Colima Ask Approval of a Proposed Law.

MEXICO CITY—The magistrates of the supreme tribunal of justice of the state of Colima have taken the liquor question to the Legislature of the state. In an initiative the magistrates declare that alcoholism has caused enormous commercial, industrial, social and political damage among all classes of society and urges upon the state congress the deliberation and approval of the proposed law which follows in part:

"Congress hereby declares that the sale and importation of intoxicating beverages constitutes an illegal traffic, contrary to the physical, intellectual and moral perfection of the people."

"Infraction of this law, on the part of either sellers or consumers, will incur the following penalties, viz.: Confiscation of the beverages imported or sold, and fine equal to three times the value of the articles; which fine in no case be less than five pesos."

"Dealers in alcohol for industrial purposes shall mix with it such substances which, in the discretion of the executive on expert advice, shall render it unfit for use as a beverage."

"The present law shall take effect July 1, 1911, it being prohibited meanwhile to issue new licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."

### PLAN TO RECLAIM 300,000 ACRES

PEORIA, Ill.—One of the largest engineering surveys ever accomplished in this state was finished recently in the Kaskaskia valley, in southwestern Illinois, preparatory to devising plans for the drainage of the entire district, along the river from New Athens to Chester.

As a result of this investigation the reclamation of 300,000 acres of the finest kind of land is probable, contingent upon the acceptance of the report by the international improvement commission of Illinois under whose auspices the work was undertaken. The report just completed will be presented to the Governor in December.

For  
Monday

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

For  
Monday

## Sixth Great November Sale Suits, Dresses, Waists and Coats

Included in this sale are Chandler & Co.'s best manufacturer's models, also HUNDREDS OF NEW GARMENTS made up new for this occasion, and never shown before—the very latest and best styles—all the choice cloths of the season—the full range of colors—all sizes and variety, ensuring a choice for every figure.

### 84 Dresses and Costumes

Values 38.00 45.00 58.00 65.00 and 75.00

All Marked 25.00 35.00 and 45.00

18 different styles in all the afternoon and evening shades

The dresses are all new. Some are in the hands of the makers even as this advertisement is being written. WHY WERE THEY SOLD SO CHEAP? WHY WERE THEY SOLD UNDER PRICE AT ALL? For only one reason.

This great operator on fine dresses runs his business in manufacturing full, up to a certain time in the fall; the first of November his entire shop, with its hundreds of operators, designers, cutters, etc., go onto the making of linen, batiste, foulard, and other summer dresses, and whatever is in his show rooms, or in the process of manufacture, or in materials of the fall and winter dresses and costumes, is closed out in total.

Chandler & Co. announce a most interesting Purchase and Sale of Imported Millinery

### French Pattern Hats

Among these models are hats from Virot, Paul Poiret, Georgette, Louison and Marie Guy, which cost to import anywhere from \$50.00 and \$75.00, to \$125.00.

Now Priced 25.00 to 50.00

Reproductions in Dress, Semi-Dress and Street Hats, including English Round Hats, Georgette Sailors, French Toques, Turbans and new models in Tyrolienne Hats, the conservative values being 18.00, 25.00, up to 30.00.

Now Priced 10.00 and 15.00

### 16-Button 20-Button White Glace Gloves

Chandler & Co. announce a Three Days' Sale beginning Monday, of Long White Glace Gloves, 16 and 20-button—an entire importation just as they were received from the glove factory in Grenoble, France. Both lengths will be sold at the same price.

Values  
3.00  
and  
3.50

1.95

### 15,000 Absolutely Pure Linen

### Handkerchiefs

Direct from Belfast, Ireland

### At About Half Price

These handkerchiefs come from the manufacturer at about half price. His strict inspection enables Chandler & Co. to buy handkerchiefs in which an occasional heavy thread appears at this discount, together with the over runs left after filling his orders for Christmas, 1910.

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs  
Val. 10c & 12½c each. Price 6 for 35c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs  
Values 15c & 20c each. Price 6 for 50c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Value 25c. Price 6 for 65c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs  
Values 20c and 25c. Price 6 for 75c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Value 35c each. Price 6 for 1.00

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Value 37½c each. Price 6 for 1.50

A GREAT PURCHASE OF THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF HIGH GRADE SILK AT ABOUT HALF PRICE enables a manufacturer of silk petticoats to produce garments at the lowest price in his history. He in turn sells them all to Chandler & Co. at such a price that they are enabled to offer

### Over 1000 Silk Petticoats

Including Taffeta Silk—Messaline Silk—Black and White Stripe Silk—Persian Trimmed Soft Silks and Kayser Glove Jersey Silk

All Petticoats on which the regular prices would be \$2.95 and 3.95 All Petticoats on which the regular prices would be \$8.50 to \$12.00 will be sold at 4.95 and 6.95

This will be Chandler & Co.'s greatest Silk Petticoat Sale of the fall season.

There are more than 500 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats in the tailored and semi-tailored styles—black skirts for every style of suit or dress, more than 150 beautiful Messaline Petticoats, all with silk underlay and in the fine shades, such as the navys, grays, greens, browns, black and white, etc., Petticoats with flounces trimmed in Persian effects and Silk Jersey Top Petticoats made in the new semi-tailored styles with messaline ruffles and silk underlays—White Petticoats and many other styles.

### Dress Trimmings

Emb. net Band in pink, green and gold	Value	2.00	1.25
Pink and gold emb. net Galloons	and	2.25	
Self emb. net Band, outlined in gold			
Gold thread Band			
Blue and gold emb. Band			
Navy blue chiffon emb. Band	Value	3.50	2.00
Persian tissue emb. Insertion	to	5.00	
Blue emb. Net Band, cashmere colorings			
White satin band Band with pastel emb.			
Black headed Band outlined in silver			
Silver mesh Band, emb. in metal ribbon	Value	5.50	3.95
and silver cloth	to	8.50	
Dull gold and Persian color waist Festoon			
White net Band, gold tracery			
Emb. net waist Festoon in pastel shades			

### COMFORT BAGS FOR SAILOR MEN

Preparations are being made for the dinner to be given by the Sailors Haven, 46 Water street, Charlestown, on Dec. 25. Comfort bags will be presented to the sailors. Last year a comfort bag or other present was given to each of the 700 men who sat down to dinner. The management ask people all over the country to make comfort bags for the sailors.

### FLOUR TO THE ORIENT.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Nearly 100,000 barrels of flour were shipped from Seattle and Tacoma to the Orient during October. A feature of the month's shipping was the amount of breadstuffs sent to Japan, which has for many months been a poor customer for American flour. Ten thousand barrels of flour were shipped to Yokohama and 3000 barrels of flour were shipped to Yokohama and 3000 barrels to Moji.

### RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE IS OPEN TO BORDER MILLS

WINNIPEG, Man.—A Knechtel, last evening, "to confer with R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, in regard to allowing border mills to enter the Riding mountain forest reserve. Heretofore mills have been excluded from the reserves, but now it is the intention of the branch to allow a few to locate in the interior.

The policy, previously followed, of keeping the mills out, has had the effect of over-lumbering the borders of the reserves, while in the interior there remains much over-matured timber. The mills will locate upon tracts which the department desires to have lumbered, and will be placed where the forest ranger directs.

The stipulation will be made, according to forestry principles, that the mills are to pick all the dead timber from the tract suitable for being turned into lumber, and they are to cut only such green trees as are marked by the forest ranger."

**PROMOTION FOR ENGINEER.**  
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—J. S. Conway, until a few weeks ago head engineer for the Tieton project in the reclamation service, has been chosen chief engineer of the new lighthouse bureau at \$4000 a year.

## BOSTON MAN HEADS SOCIETY TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL STUDY

(Continued from Page One.)

Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, Elizabeth B. Butler of the Bureau of Social Research, New York; Howell Cheney of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., and Charles H. Winslow, expert, bureau of labor, Washington, D. C.

"The human factor is the most important in the industrial prosperity of any country," declared Professor Carver, who spoke on "The Economic Significance of Industrial Education."

He gave as examples to back up his assertion, Scotland and New England, which have grown wealthy in the midst of poor natural resources by reason of the superior efficiency of their labor. And, on the other hand, Spain and Southern Italy, which have grown poor in the midst of rich surroundings by reason of the inferiority of the human factor.

Miss Elizabeth B. Butler of the Bureau of Research, New York city, speaking on the subject, "Industrial Education and the Community," pointed out a number of causes of social disintegration. "Better wages," she said, "are necessary for the reduction of the misery due to poverty. But this increase must find a point of leverage in increased industrial efficiency on the part of the worker."

"The Social Meaning of Industrial Education" was the subject of the address by James P. Munroe. "Germany, which 50 years ago was a poor country," said Mr. Munroe, "depending mainly on agriculture, has made herself today the great industrial center of Europe. This change has been brought about by industrial education."

"Changes will come in the United States when the people begin to realize the importance of this form of education, which will then have a tremendous effect on the regulations between the employer and employees."

Howell Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., said that "the social necessity for an industrial training is more strongly impelling us toward a reorganization of our present system of education than is any economic demand."

Charles H. Winslow, representative of the American Federation of Labor, assured the convention that organized labor was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for increased facilities for industrial training.

## MEXICAN TROOPS SENT TO QUELL AN ANTI-DIAZ REVOLT

MEXICO CITY—Troops were sent to Puebla on Friday to quell the anti-revolutionaries, who are here to the statements of passengers arriving here, 100 persons, including the chief of police, were slain.

The trouble followed an attempt by the police to break up an anti-revolutionary meeting. A bomb was thrown from one of the windows in the midst of the policemen and rurales.

The other casualties occurred in the course of fighting which took place in the street. So far as known, there were no Americans slain.

The seventeenth battalion left here late in the day for Puebla by special train and other trains were in readiness to transport additional troops to the scene if deemed necessary.

Secretary Creel late at night authorized the statement that he had no official information as to the number that perished at Puebla, but it was true that many had been slain and that bombs and dynamite had been employed by the revolutionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"A revolution in Mexico is inevitable," said Francisco I. Madero, anti-revolutionary candidate for president of Mexico, now in exile in San Antonio. It may not break loose today, tomorrow, or next week, but it is bound to come.

"As to the Americans and other foreigners in the republic, they will not be molested by the revolutionaries, since the revolution is against the present government and there is not the least feeling against the foreigners."

**FORMER BOSTONIANS MARRY.** RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Miss Madeline Gray Swift, daughter of Rear-Admiral William Swift, formerly commandant of the Boston navy yard, and Paymaster George Percival Auld, U. S. N., also formerly stationed at Boston, were quietly married here today.

## M. V. M. OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED

Promotions reported in the M. V. M. are Howard L. Rogers of Boston to be a lieutenant-colonel in the inspector-general's department, vice Colonel Roger Wolcott, retired; First Lieut. Albert L. Kendall to be captain and engineer officer in the coast artillery; Sergeant Major Arthur W. Huguley, 852 Beacon street, Boston, to be a second lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary officer in the coast artillery; Calvin S. Tilton of Roslindale to be captain, Frank A. Going of Charlestown to be first lieutenant in the third company coast artillery; Edward W. Raymond to be first lieutenant and Harry M. Rugg to be second lieutenant in the second company coast artillery.

The resignations are Ensign Arthur G. Watson, naval reserves of Brockton; Captain Frank S. Wilson, coast artillery, and Second Lieut. James E. Brown, Company C, sixth M. V. M. infantry, Lowell. First Lieut. S. B. Sampson, coast artillery, Brockton, was retired.

## FOLK SONGS AND DANCES GIVEN

LONDON—The Esperance Guild of Morris dancers gave a very successful entertainment at the Kensington town hall. The performance consisted of folk-songs and country dances by a large company of children and young people in somewhat idealized country garb. The little ones, some of whom did not look more than six or seven years old, took great delight in the singing games, while the youths and maidens formed a pretty picture as they went briskly through the vivacious steps of country dances, and sang old-fashioned melodies redolent of hayfields, harvest homes, and other bucolic pastimes. Miss Mary Neal, the secretary, said that the work of the Guild was part of a national awakening to set free the joy, happiness, and beauty, of which the old folksongs were the expression. The profits of the guild were all devoted to a working girls' club and a childrens' holiday fund.

## SHIFT TEACHERS AT GIRLS SCHOOL

Herr Lemann, head of the German department at the Girls Latin school has left school temporarily and Miss Pritchard will take his place. Mrs. Clarke will substitute for Miss Pritchard.

Emily Ordway has been elected president of the junior class. The juniors have also organized a French club, with Margaret Stuart as president and Esther Brooks as treasurer.

A club has been organized by the seniors for social purposes under the name of the Comitia Filiarum. Helen Vincent has been elected president, and Louise Tingley treasurer. The club meets in the Assembly hall on the second Friday in every month. A short entertainment is given, followed by dancing and refreshments.

## FIRST SQUADRON TO ELECT MAJOR

Adjutant-General Prugh has called a meeting of the line officers of the first squadron cavalry, M. V. M., for Monday evening, in the South armory, to elect a major to command the squadron to succeed Maj. William A. Perrins of Jamaica Plain, retired.

Lieut.-Col. Frank T. Hitchcock of the inspector-general's department and Capt. Charles A. Schmitz of Jamaica Plain, the commanding officer of troop D and senior captain, are the candidates.

## PRESIDENT SEES NAVAL BASE SITE

ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE AT SEA, via Wireless to Keywest, Fla.—President Taft inspected the proposed naval base at Guantanamo today and remained in the harbor long enough to receive visits from the officers of the cruiser Montana.

The President is still undecided whether to land at Charleston or Hampton roads. He will address the meeting of the Virginia Teachers Association in Richmond on Wednesday.

## NEWS OF WRECKED STEAMERS.

SELKIRK, Man.—Part of the crew of the missing steamer Wolverine, reached here today. The vessel was wrecked at Swamp Harbor, Nov. 3, after breaking her wheel. The Mikado was wrecked nearby and part of her crew also came in today. Relief expeditions are being sent to aid those left behind.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that Mrs. Ada J. Walker Blaser, who was associated with us for many years, is again with our company as superintendent in charge of our parlor. Mrs. Blaser will be pleased to meet her former customers and receive all new patrons.

## MADAME MAY & CO.

### HAIR GOODS.

(Only first-class materials used.)

### HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY.

Specialists in Facial Cleansing.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

(Established 1887.)

Entire Second Floor

School for Instruction

## KANSAS CITY (KAN.) PROGRESS UNDER PROHIBITION TOLD

Business Men Publish Facts Showing Increase Under No License in Population, Values and Building.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Business men of this municipality have been aroused by reports during the recent campaign to make Missouri a prohibition state that this city has suffered a decline in growth and business since the enforcement of prohibition and that improvement has stopped.

They have made public in a long statement facts in refutation.

This statement shows the population to have increased since the 1900 census from 57,659 to 82,331; the actual valuation has grown since March 1, 1906, from \$67,866,810 to \$84,226,170; the bank deposits, from July 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1910, from \$10,500,000 to \$17,235,531.

The amount expended for street improvements already completed since April 1, 1906, not including those contracted for, has been \$968,021. Since 1907 Kansas City, Kan., has expended on her parks and boulevards \$295,713.

The amount of mail hauled has increased 13.1 per cent in four years and in doubling the size and facilities of the postoffice the government is spending \$165,000. A site has been discussed for a new city hall and \$200,000 appropriated, and contracts will soon be let.

Building permits issued in the past 17 months numbered 2236, representing improvements valued at \$1,665,529. In July, 1906, the city waterworks were owned by outsiders. Now the city operates its own waterworks at a profit, having spent in the past 18 months \$1,100,000 purchasing waterworks and \$900,000 improving them.

During the past four years rents have increased 50 per cent and there is not a building for rent on the principal street that is not in request.

## CANADA IS RICH IN IRON DEPOSITS

It is now known positively that iron ores abound in practically every province of Canada, says *Cassier's Magazine*. Only eight iron mines are in operation, and only one of these producing as much as 100,000 tons of ore in a year, it is true; but active preparations are being made in the eastern provinces for exploiting the recently proved deposits of ore on a large scale.

At present the chief Canadian blast furnaces draw most of their ore from the G. A. R. will be given a reception and a campfire will be held in his honor at Faneuil hall this evening under the auspices of Thomas G. Stevenson Post, of Roxbury, with the cooperation of a committee representing nearly 50 Grand Army posts.

The house in question is No. 37. Crouched under a high roof, this little place is only one story, and contains two small windows.

It dates from the end of the sixteenth century, and makes a singular contrast with the high buildings which surround it. One of these was for a long time the studio of the celebrated painter, Gustave Courbet, and there he is supposed to have painted some of his principal works.

## LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENED BY PREMIER AGAINST THE PEERS

LONDON—Premier Asquith opened the radical campaign in a speech at a luncheon of the National Liberal Club today. He announced no new policies.

The government, Mr. Asquith said, was determined to bring an end at once and for all time to the present system under which Liberal legislation did not have a fair chance, and to confine the second chamber to subordinate functions appropriate to such a body. The Liberals were fighting for fair play, for progressive legislation, and the complete establishment of a representative government.

Regarding the recent activity of the lords in the matters of reforming themselves, the premier said that the reason for this was clearly apparent as the Tories could not face another election with the incubus of the House of Lords on their backs.

The 116 suffragettes who were arrested yesterday during their attempt to force an audience with Premier Asquith, were discharged in the Bow Street Police court today.

When they were arraigned today the attorney for the crown announced that Home Secretary Churchill had decided on the ground of public policy that no benefit would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution.

Among the number were Miss Grace Johnston of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Anna Mostin of Reno, Nev.

## SMALLEST HOUSE IN PARIS LOCATED

The smallest house in Paris is said to be situated in the curious Rue de la Boucherie, which formerly was devoted to the sale of firewood and wooden buoys, says the *London Globe*.

The house in question is No. 37. Crouched under a high roof, this little place is only one story, and contains two small windows.

It dates from the end of the sixteenth century, and makes a singular contrast with the high buildings which surround it. One of these was for a long time the studio of the celebrated painter, Gustave Courbet, and there he is supposed to have painted some of his principal works.

## BIDS COMMANDER GILMAN WELCOME

Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman of the G. A. R. will be given a reception and a campfire will be held in his honor at Faneuil hall this evening under the auspices of Thomas G. Stevenson Post, of Roxbury, with the cooperation of a committee representing nearly 50 Grand Army posts.

Among the invited guests are the Governor, the mayor of Boston, the department commander, Commander-in-Chief Bolton of the Sons of Veterans, Curtis Guild, Jr., John D. Long and John L. Bates.

## PEOPLE'S FORUM TO HEAR MAYER

"Shall the individual owner of property reap the sole benefit of an advance in value brought about by general conditions, or shall the community in which property is situated and which is responsible for its increased value also benefit in part?" will be discussed at the Braintree People's Forum at its second meeting tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

The public will be admitted to Assembly hall of All Souls Episcopal church to hear an address upon this subject by Mayor Fitzgerald, who is championing the cause of the community against the individual owner.

## A. F. OF L. HOME PLAN DISCUSSED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A proposition to erect a permanent building, in which all future labor conventions may be held is being considered today by a committee as recommended in President Samuel Gompers' report, and later will be submitted to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor. Washington, D. C., the present headquarters of President Gompers, is looked upon as the logical place for the labor temple.

The Standard Oil Company has been a heavy lender of funds in Wall street for many years, but the fact that it has so much money to loan at present is looked upon as confirmatory of the general impression that it has not been engaged in the recent movement to advance prices in the stock market.

## NEW YORK STORE RECORD RENTAL

NEW YORK—A new high record value in store leases in this city was established Friday.

F. M. Andrews of the Greeley Square Hotel Company announced that the ground store on the Thirty-fourth Street corner of the new hotel, which is to occupy the entire easterly side of Broadway between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, had been leased from the plans to the United Drug Company of Boston, Lewis A. Liggett, president, for 21 years at \$110,000 a year.

It is virtually double the price that has been asked for high-class ground floor stores in the choicest retail districts of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. The store will contain about 5500 square feet, so that the renting value averages \$2 per square foot.

## HARVARD AND YALE IN STRAITS.

The steamships Harvard and Yale are now passing through the straits of Magellan and the first week in December should see them at Los Angeles. So far the trip has been without unusual incident. The boats, however, carry a heavy insurance, the premium amounting to over 5 per cent of \$2,000,000, their bonded debt.

## FIND PETER MANITE GUILTY.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Peter Manite of East Douglas, charged with slaying Charles W. Potter, a resident of Douglas, was found guilty in the second degree by a jury today.

## Handsome New Women's Broadcloth Coat With Deep Roll Persian Lamb Collar

Actually Worth 30.00 } 25.00  
Special at

This charming coat of strikingly attractive appearance and tone is admirably adapted for both street and evening wear.

Excellently tailored, with beautiful deep roll collar of Persian Lamb, and lined throughout with Skinner satin. In black only. This coat is actually worth 30.00. Priced while they last at only 25.00.

## Women's New Model Chiffon Broadcloth Skirt

Specially Priced at } 12.50

A splendid skirt with style and grace in every line, one of the most attractive we have shown this season.

Made with the new panel habit back, finished with band on the sides holding plaits, and prettily trimmed with crochet buttons. Special at 12.50 each.

Main Store, Second Floor.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### Horticultural Society Holds Annual Election and Makes Appropriation

Lower Movement Is Generally Looked Upon as One of the Most Favorable Developments of Year.

The lower prices paid by the packer for meat on the hoof will not be felt by the retail purchaser for some time to come, according to the Boston News Bureau today.

The retail prices are not expected by well informed people, it says, to come down immediately; prices paid by packers establish the retail selling price for some time ahead.

"Popular opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding, the packing concerns have made but normal profits right along; that is, something between 2% and 3% per cent on gross business, whereas many of the farmers have profited immensely during the past 18 months.

"The high price of corn last year reflected in the high price of livestock and so on down to the consumer. Furthermore, there has been, right along, a shortage of animals due to inability or indisposition of many farmers to raise livestock.

"Before a new level of low prices is general, the high priced livestock now in the form of stored products must be consumed. Then when lower prices prevail those markets farthest away from the source of production will still be somewhat higher than points nearby.

## SIXTY-SEVEN ENTER FOR LYNN ELECTION UNDER NEW CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

of many thoughtful people of the community.

Thomas Campbell, a member of the present water board, is running for the water commissionership. He is said to be opposed by the no-license workers of the city. Edward V. French, another candidate for this position, favors the slow-sand filtration system, which, because of its heavy cost for installation and maintenance is generally regarded with disfavor.

Benjamin F. Peach, who as the Democratic candidate for state treasurer in the recent state election carried the city against Elmer A. Stevens, the Republican nominee, is regarded with much favor for the commissionership of finance. Mr. Peach's most formidable opponent appears to be Frank A. Turnbull, who served as city councilman and alderman and has many friends.

Seventeen candidates are in the field for commissioner of public property, representing all sections of the city. The vote will be so divided at the preliminary election that politicians cannot be sure which candidates will make the best showing.

George Hershel Breed, a business man, is expected by many political prophets to be one of the two successful candidates on Tuesday.

There are also many candidates for the position of commissioner of streets. Ten in all are campaigning for this office.

George H. McPhetres, a new comer in Lynn politics, and Charles H. Ramsell, an old line Republican who has served the city as alderman and representative at the State House, are drawing many voters to their standards. George C. Blakely is popular in the western end of the city.

Candidates are to be chosen for election to the school committee for two and one-year periods. Oliver C. Wilcomb, a candidate for the two-year term, has served on the present school board for the past three years. As chairman of the committee on evening schools he is credited with many improvements in that department and has the backing of a large number of people.

Many friends are aiding the candidacies of Herbert H. Richardson and Mrs. May L. Sheldon for the long term on the school board. Mrs. Sheldon has served many years on the board and has built up a large following. Mial W. Chase appears to be a favorite for the one year term.

## BOSTON NORMAL SENIOR RECEPTION

The annual reception of the senior class to the junior class at the Boston normal school took place today. Every year the graduating class gives a private entertainment for the school, which favor at a later date is returned by the new pupils.

The seniors presented this year a sketch entitled "An Afternoon in a Japanese Tea Garden." It was planned by Miss Florence R. Skinner, gymnastic instructor. Miss Rosella Bishop assisted.

After the sketch there was an intermission, during which tea was served by the members of the senior class. Dancing followed.

## CONSUMERS MEET AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Consumers League of Wellesley College will hold a social meeting this afternoon at the Zeta Alpha house. Miss Mary Wiggin, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, will speak; and there will be an exhibit of Consumers League goods.

The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of central Pennsylvania, will preach at the morning service tomorrow. At the vesper service, Mr. Bloomfield of Boston will speak. The service is under the management of the Wellesley chapter of the College Settlements Association.

## GUNBOATS ARE NEARING HOME

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The American gunboats *Wheeling* and *Petrel* sailed from here Friday for Portsmouth, N. H., their home port, after a voyage of more than 20,000 miles.

The ships left San Francisco last August and have visited Honolulu, China, Singapore, Suez and many other places on their long journey.

## SPECIALS' CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Specials' Club of Radcliffe College, which is composed of those students who are not regularly enrolled in any of the classes has chosen the following officers for the year 1910-11: President, Miss Elizabeth Coit; vice-president, Miss Margaret Allen; secretary, Miss Frances Black; treasurer, Miss Charlotte Porter.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE. Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association meets at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. today. After a business session there will be a musical by Clarence G. Hamilton, pianist; Albert T. Foster, violinist, and Miss Hetty Shepard Wheeler, soprano. Tea will then be served.

## Somerville Clubwoman Takes a Prominent Part in Amateur Theatricals



FANNIE D. MAYNARD.  
One of the 30 girls in the cast of "In and Out of School" to be presented by the Powder House Club.

Somerville's Old Powder House Club, composed of business women of that city, is making extensive preparations for its annual show, a musical comedy entitled "In and Out of Schools."

It was written by Leon Dadmun and will be staged by him. There will be two performances, both at Unitarian hall, on Nov. 29 and 30.

There are 30 girls in the cast and the rehearsals for the comedy have continued over two months. Many original songs have been written for the performance, and these will be rendered by Miss Myra H. A. Marshall, Miss Lillian B. McLean, Miss Eva Richardson, Miss Raymond, Miss Isabelle Porter and Miss Fannie D. Maynard.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### BROCKTON.

Union Thanksgiving day services will be held in the First Baptist church and the sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. J. Francis Cooper, pastor of the Central Methodist church. At Campello union services will be held in the South street Methodist church and the sermon will be by the Rev. J. E. Nyhan, assistant pastor of the South Congregational church.

The annual supper of the Brockton Cricket Club will be held in Massasoit hall Monday evening. Former Mayor John J. Whipple, president of the club, will be chairman, but District Attorney Albert F. Barker, the vice-president, will be toastmaster.

The Franklin Brotherhood will meet in the Franklin Methodist church Monday evening and discuss "The High Cost of Living."

Mrs. D. S. Whittemore was hostess Friday afternoon for the Progressive Chautauqua Circle.

### ABINGTON.

The Woman's Club held a meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon. Mrs. Flora B. Little of Bridgewater and Superintendent of Schools J. H. De Meyer delivered addresses. It was announced that the annual musical would be held in Standish hall, Dec. 20.

The Young People's Club of the New Jerusalem church is arranging to hold a vaudeville entertainment at Franklin hall in December.

The Rev. Charles Conklin, D. D., of Boston, will preach in the Universalist church Sunday.

The Only Club will hold a dancing party in Standish hall this evening.

### ROCKLAND.

Miss Harriet L. Osborne of China will speak in the First Congregational church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Mary A. Beal will inspect Gen. Sylvanus Thayer W. R. C. at Braintree Monday evening.

Standish Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., and kindred organizations will attend the Baptist church Sunday evening. The Rev. William Reid will deliver an address.

The Commercial Club will hold its monthly meeting and dinner in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Harmony Club has elected: President, Miss Ida M. Alger; vice-president, Miss Evelyn B. Wade; secretary, Mrs. Addie Bunker; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Harrington; press correspondent, Mrs. Josie Bourne.

Osiris F. Kinney is building a two-story six-room cottage of colonial style at the corner of Spring and North Elm streets.

The Rev. Peter McKay of Fayville will preach in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

### SALEM.

An idea can be gained of the extent of the custom of self-nomination in Salem from the fact that thus far 180 nomination papers have been taken out from the office of the city clerk for the municipal election, which is nearly four weeks distant. The law permits a charge of 10 cents each to be made for the papers.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE. Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association meets at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. today. After a business session there will be a musical by Clarence G. Hamilton, pianist; Albert T. Foster, violinist, and Miss Hetty Shepard Wheeler, soprano. Tea will then be served.

## Amusing Complications Characterize Plot of the Powder House Club Play



ETHEL HINTON MARSHALL.  
Seminary pupil in musical comedy of school day experiences to be given in Somerville.

The scene of the comedy is laid in a college town where a girls' seminary and a boys' college adjoint each other. The complications produced by this situation are amusing and love affairs abound.

The cast is as follows: Silas Prim, principal of the prep school, Isabelle Porter; Hal, Fannie D. Maynard; Dick, Ella, Raymond; Joe, Rubina Burgess; Jack, Helen Langdon; Martha Blunt, governess of the girls' seminary, Edith Cameron; Johanna Doyle, who is working her way through college, Eva M. Richardson; Mercy Lee, Ethel M. Marshall; Mae, Lillian B. McLean; Grace, Myra H. A. Marshall; Belle, M. Louise Chandler.

## TROLLEYS TO HELP THE EARLY HOLIDAY SHOPPING CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

a marked decrease in the standard of scholarship at this season.

Merchants say that the rush is wrong economically for the reason that they are often obliged to overstock, or on the other hand, if there is an unusual demand for one article they must run the risk of running out altogether without being able to get further orders executed. It is absolutely impossible to show goods properly, they say, in the hurry and crush of the holiday sales.

Frank P. Speare, educational director of the Boston Y. M. C. A., in speaking today of the movement to get people to shop early said that to delay holiday shopping is like catching the rear platform of the last car of the train for the office in the morning. Procrastination in this matter said Mr. Speare, is purely a matter of habit and by constantly calling attention to it much can be done to relieve the situation.

Late shopping for the holidays is wrong from a number of standpoints, continued Mr. Speare. Ethically it is wrong to oblige people to do very hard work under most unfavorable conditions when it is not necessary. From a mercantile point of view, it is wrong for the reason that goods cannot be displayed to best advantage during a great rush and the purchaser is obliged to choose hurriedly from what is in sight, and then take not so much what he wants as what he can get.

### DEDHAM.

Fall term of the public schools will end Dec. 23, and the winter term will begin Jan. 3.

Men's Club of the First Congregational church will meet with George F. Williams, Chestnut street, Monday evening. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and a former newspaper man, will speak on "The Twentieth Century Newspaper."

The new corporation tax will give this town a large revenue from this source, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Ladies Aid Society of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will hold a sale and cafeteria Dec. 7.

### MIDDLEBORO.

Mount Carmel commandery, 417, Knights of Malta, Friday evening welcome Grand Prelate Henry Lamm of Arlington and a number of grand officers.

Annual sale and supper of Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held Friday evening.

Middleboro A. A. basketball team and second team will play Bridgewater normal teams at Bridgewater this evening.

### QUINCY.

Officers of Quincy Lodge, B. P. O. E. will be installed Tuesday evening.

West Quincy Improvement Society will hold its annual banquet in St. Mary's hall, Dec. 9.

The Rev. A. M. Gardner of London will preach in the Bethany Congregational church, Sunday evening.

The Mens Club, St. Chrysostom, will meet in the parish house Monday evening.

### BEVERLY.

Beverly's free evening schools will open Dec. 5 and sessions will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 7:15 to 9:15 in the high school.

Mr. Ex. Com. H. Bert Knowles of Gloucester will install the officers of Amity chapter, R. A. Masons, Tuesday evening.

Chickabaw tribe of Red Men will meet Monday evening.

The annual visitation of Diana chapter, O. E. S., will be held Monday evening when the visitors will be Grand Matron Lucy G. B. Colby, Grand Patron Winfield Van Arnum and Grand Marshal Margaret B. Knight.

Industrial school football team is playing Lawrence Industrial school team at Lawrence today.

### IPSWICH.

A massive boulder in honor of Masconomet, sagamore of the Agawam tribe of Indians, presented by the heirs of W. H. Kinman and J. F. Patch Le Baron, was dedicated with appropriate exercises Thursday afternoon. It is located on Sagamore hill just across the divide separating Ipswich from Hamilton. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. F. Waters, president of the Historical Society. It was from Masconomet that John Winthrop bought the site of the town, and the old sagamore's friendliness in a matter of history.

Thomas J. Creed, from the Graves lighthouse in Boston harbor, has succeeded Mills Gunderson as keeper of the Ipswich lighthouse.

### WHITEHORN.

Resolute Lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold a party in the town hall Dec. 2.

Whitman Woman's Club will meet in the high school Tuesday afternoon. The meeting will be in charge of the educational department. J. W. Macdonald of the state board of education will lecture.

### WHITEHORN.

High school football team has been disbanded.

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Woman's Alliance met Friday evening.

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## MR. HARRIS WINNER IN THE FOURTEENTH BY NARROW MARGIN

Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater, Republican candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district, appears to have won the election in that district by about 80 votes, on the face of the recount of ballots so far made.

The recount has been completed in all the cities and towns of the district with the exception of the town of Carver, where the votes will be recounted today.

This town cast 56 votes for Mr. Harris and 48 for his opponent, Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth, according to the original returns election day. A recount of this vote is not expected to affect materially the lead held by Judge Harris.

The recount of the vote for congressional candidates in Brockton was completed late Friday, Mr. Thacher making a net gain of 23 votes over Judge Harris and reducing the judge's lead to 82. In Marshfield and Plympton where the vote was also recounted Friday, there was no change in the returns as given election day.

There is still a shadow of uncertainty cast over the result of the election. Mr. Thacher has protested about 400 votes, nearly all of which were cast for Judge Harris. It is not believed by Mr. Harris' friends, however, that, even if the protest is allowed in some instances and certain votes in question are thrown out, the judge can now be defeated.

In the town of Hanson the Democrats are protesting because the Republican candidate for state Legislature in their district acted as teller and counted his own votes in that town.

At the completion of the recount in the city of Waltham Friday night John J. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district, was leading William H. Wilder, his Republican opponent, by 18 votes for election to Congress for the short term. Mr. Wilder still leads by a substantial majority in the contest for the regular election to the Sixty-second Congress.

A recount of the vote in Weston Monday night will complete the recount for the district.

### Starts Lomasney Boom

A boom for Martin M. Lomasney of Ward 8, Boston, as candidate for speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has been launched by Thomas P. Riley of Malden, who was virtually the leader of the minority in the House last winter. Mr. Riley was chairman of the Democratic legislative campaign committee during the state campaign and as such came to know personally nearly all the Democratic representatives-elect. His support of Mr. Lomasney is considered one of the strongest personal backings the latter could get among the Democrats.

It is not anticipated that Mr. Lomasney will be elected this year, as the Republicans are in the majority. His candidacy this year, it is thought by his friends, might place him in line for the position in another year, in the event of Democratic success at the polls.

### School Board Overture

BROCKTON, Mass.—The "opposition slate" for school committee won out over the three members of the present committee who are seeking reelection at the Republican caucuses held in this city Friday night.

Another surprise was the defeat of Alderman Charles S. Bragdon for the Republican nomination for mayor by Harry C. Howard by a vote of 1171 to 809.

The successful school committee slate was composed of Barrett B. Russell, former superintendent of the public schools of Brockton, former Mayor John S. Kent and Calvin R. Barrett.

Frank L. Erskine, president of the common council, lost in the caucuses.

### Liberal League Organized

An organization of local independent voters has been formed, under the name of the Liberal League, for discussion of political and economic questions of the hour.

The prime mover in the organization is W. Lathrop Meeker of Revere, who was a candidate for Congress in the seventh district against Ernest W. Roberts. The league has hired headquarters at 48 Dover street, where informal meetings are held nightly.

### SALOONS CHECKED BY GOVERNMENT

BEMIDJI, Minn.—The end of all saloons in a territory comprising one sixth of the area of the state of Minnesota has been reached through the activity of Indian agents of the federal government within the past few days.

When Secretary Ballinger ruled that liquor can be barred from the territory ceded by the Indians to the United States through the treaty of 1855, he warned saloon men that the provisions of the treaty would be enforced if his agents found any cases of sales to Indians.

It is inferred now that the department is not satisfied with the conduct of the liquor men, for the railroads have been instructed to receive no more shipments consigned to this territory. Other Indian treaties, with the same provisions in regard to the sale of liquor, cover six sevenths of the territory of Minnesota, including all of Minneapolis and the West Side in St. Paul.

STOPPING RUNNING HORSE.

Patrolman John P. Wolfe, on duty at the crossing at Court and Sudbury streets, stopped a running horse belonging to Charles J. Spiller of 8 Pitts street late Friday.

## DORCHESTER ATHENA CLUB TO PRESENT COMIC OPERA AS ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT



MISS MARION LILL PEIRCE.



MISS EMILY TALBOT.



MRS. ALFA CHILDS STROBELL.

### PUBLICITY MEN'S SPEAKERS CHOSEN

Speakers for the manufacturers' dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the Exchange Club, Monday evening, were announced today by William J. Neal, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

They are: I. H. Sawyer of the Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis; O. C. Harn of the National Lead Company, New York; J. W. T. Knox of Boston, former president of the Aerofit Club of Detroit, and George S. Smith of Boston.

JAPAN'S HUGE WARSHIP.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS — Japan has placed an order with Vickers Sons & Maxim for a dreadnaught bigger than any under construction. She will be of a tonnage of nearly 28,000 and will cost about \$12,250,000.

### LYNN'S UNITARIAN CHURCH EDIFICE ALMOST READY FOR DEDICATION CEREMONY



NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH AT LYNN, MASS.  
Edifice constructed according to fifteenth century English design of seam-faced granite, which is likely to be completed next month.

LYNN, Mass.—The new Unitarian church edifice at Baltimore and Atlantic streets is nearly completed and the dedication is expected to take place next month. It cost \$75,000, including the organ.

It is of fifteenth century English design and is constructed of seam-faced granite with limestone trimmings. In the general plan there is a main auditorium with a broad aisle in the center and a narrow aisle on each side. The auditorium may be reached by three entrances, two from Baltimore street and one from Atlantic.

In the interior of this building separated by an old English cloister, is the parish house where the Sunday school is held. This house contains also a women's parlor, a large supper room, and a toy-lub room.

## CHILD LABOR THEME OF SPEAKER AT 1915 RALLY FOR SUNDAY

"Conditions of Child Labor" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, at the central labor rally to be held in Faneuil hall Sunday at 7:30 p. m. in connection with the civic advance campaign of the "Boston-1915" movement.

Paul E. Kellogg, managing editor of the Survey, will speak on "Life and Labor Planks in a Civic Platform" at the same meeting, and James P. Munroe on "Boston-1915." William H. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union, will preside.

On Sunday at 3 p. m. in Tremont Temple the Young Peoples Religious Society of Boston and the metropolitan district will meet to hear about "Opportunities for Young People's Work in Civic Righteousness." The Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline will preside and the speakers will include the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent of Roxbury, Guy A. Ham of Dorchester and Judge Robert F. Raymon of Newton.

George E. Johnson, president of the Playground Association of Pittsburgh, will speak in Greenwood hall, Glenway street, Dorchester, this evening at 8 o'clock on playgrounds, under the auspices of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester. Cornelius A. Parker, an attorney, will speak on "Boston-1915." J. W. Dowling will preside.

Friday evening meetings in the interests of the campaign were held in various places.

In West Medford, in the Congregational church hall, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and J. Mott Hallowell spoke. In Bowditch school hall, Jamaica Plain, Henry Abrahams and Edwin Mulready were the speakers. At the Parker Memorial in the South End, George E. Johnson and Edward T. Hartman talked; while in the Quincy school the speakers were the Rev. Gabriel Korkman, bishop of the Syrian church, George W. Foss, Dr. John T. Sullivan, Joseph J. Donaline and Miss Bertha Hazard. A North End rally was held in the Eliot school. Walter Mooers and Judge Frank Leveroni made addresses.

At Ford hall Clinton Rogers Wood-  
ruff, Otto Schmidt, Grace Kelley, Satter-  
Evelina, Alfa Childs Strobell, Lovejoy, the cadet, Emily Talbot, Frederick Der Rant, or the "Grand  
Duke," Florence Lynch, Rita, a lady's maid, Lillian Angier Davies, Annie O'Brien, Rose Williams Richter, Sam Shade, a detective, Charlotte H. Andrews, Grip, the butler, Margaret J. Bartley, Carlotta, Lilian E. G. Ross, Jessamine, Margaret P. Campbell, Caroline, Florence Lynch, Rita, a lady's maid, Lillian Angier Davies, Annie O'Brien, Rose Williams Richter, Sam Shade, a detective, Charlotte H. Andrews, Grip, the butler, Margaret J. Bartley, Carlotta, Lilian E. G. Ross, Jessamine, Margaret P. Campbell, Caroline, Florence Lynch, Rita, a lady's maid, Lillian Angier Davies, Annie O'Brien, Rose Williams Richter, Sam Shade, a detective, Charlotte H. Andrews, Grip, the butler, Margaret J. Bartley, Carlotta, Lilian E. G. Ross, Jessamine, Margaret P. Campbell, Caroline, Florence Lynch, Rita, a lady's maid, Lillian Angier Davies, Annie O'Brien, Rose Williams Richter, Sam Shade, a detective, Charlotte H. Andrews, Grip, the butler, Margaret J. Bartley, Carlotta, Lilian E. G. 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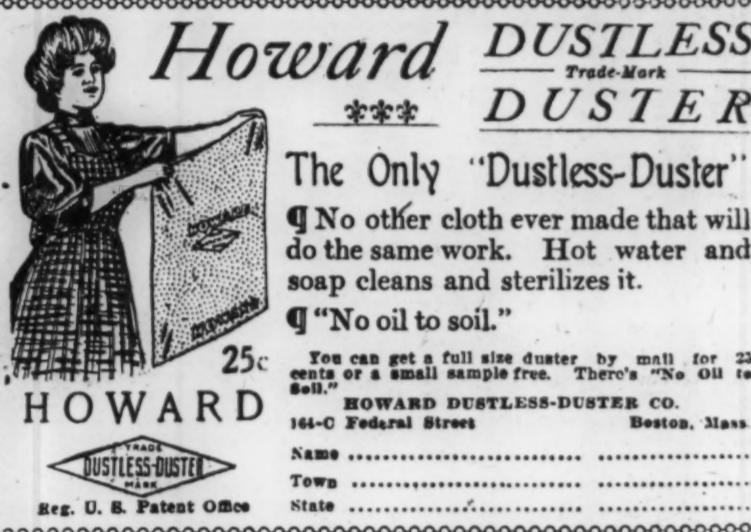
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ODD blouses of rich coloring are worn with the winter suits. Some of them are of Persian chiffon and have fancy yokes of silk and lace applique.

A dainty and delicate dancing frock for the girl grown up enough to go out to evening parties is of silk chiffon over china silk. It is daintily trimmed with net and lace, and may be had in white, pink or blue.

Blouses of cluny lace mounted on Brussels net are fancifully made.

A stunning blouse is of striped chiffon over a silk slip made with a kimono sleeve cap and undersleeve. The stock is of white lace, with bands and bow of chantecleer satin.

A Russian blouse suit for a small boy is of brown and white herring-bone cheviot, with a large sailor collar trimmed with soutache braid and a very narrow leather belt.

## FASHIONS AND

### CREEPING FROCK AND OTHER DRESS FOR THE CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S clothes are always a problem for the mother who makes them at home. For the baby, a creeping frock may be made by stitching an extra piece of material, 10x6 inches, to the center back of any plain dress or slip. Attach by means of buttons and buttonholes. This band is adjusted after putting on the dress, which it keeps down over the underclothes and stockings while the baby is enjoying himself on the floor.

In sewing the vents of children's dresses, which usually receive the hardest of wear, the continuous placket is the best to use. This is a straight strip of material, cut on a lengthwise thread and sewed to the edges of the placket in a straight seam. The seam is folded in the middle, and the other edge is then hemmed in position. The band is turned back on the side of the placket; overlapping the outside, as to form a facing; on the under side it forms a small extension flap.

Mitten time is coming; look up your scraps of velvet, plush or cloth to keep the children's hands warm in the winter. To secure a pattern, have the child place his hand on a piece of paper, fingers together and thumb out, and draw around it. Round out the upper edge, so as to allow plenty of room. Cut two sections for each hand, and bind the wrist openings with silk tape. —New York Press.

### EXQUISITE BUCKLES

The buckles for decorating evening slippers are exquisite this season. Cut steel seems to be the leading material and many very beautiful designs are to be seen in this metal. The buckles are large, and oblong. Other sizes and metals are available, according to the choice of the wearer. Some women like a tiny ornament set in the rosette of tulle or ribbon, while others prefer a plain flat ribbon drawn through a fairly large handsome button. Next to steel, rhinestone buckles are favored.

### TRIUMPH OF THE DYER

Gorgeous colorings in winter fashions.

NEVER was there a season of such gorgeous colorings and daring color combinations, a situation brought about in part by the extreme severity of outline characteristics of winter fashions, writes Anne Noble Patton in the Chicago Record-Herald. Never has such a carnival of colors reigned, literal, dominant, brilliant, yet somehow not aggressive.

The skill of the dyer, one would think, must be exhausted, what with mixing rainbows and sunsets and stealing from every object in nature its most brilliant hues.

If you do not believe it, run over the names of the colors of the winter. In reds, chantecleer and lobster; in greens, drake, lizard; in yellow, salmon, canary, chamois—to name some of the most popular from the animal kingdom; and from other sources there are in greens, almond, reseda, myrtle, grass, emerald, quince; in purples, violets and the very popular "raspberry" shades—petunia, wistaria, tawny, plum, peach; in blues, sapphire, kingfisher, Louise, cadet, goblin, gendarme, national and the rest.

Some of the shades, like lobster (boiled lobster, by the way), do not sound pretty when merely named, but they are really triumphs of the dyer's art. With all their electric brilliancy they possess a softness and depth that are amazing. Colors so novel and startling might be supposed to be shrill and glaring. They are not, however. They are rich and persuasive, notwithstanding their high-sounding names and undeniable vivacity.

In yellows, a pure gold shade is extremely popular. It is not half so bright as it sounds. The blues, like the popular kingfisher's blues, are beautiful. The newer Louise is brighter, more full of life and fire than kingfisher's, yet soft and pleasing. National is another bright, striking blue that, with less skill in making colors, would be harsh. The new colors have a cloisonné vase's softness.

Of combinations the same story is true. Startling contrasts are employed without end, yet the effect is good and resonant.

The slimness of the silhouette this season, the narrowness of the skirt, the straight shoulder, simple corsage, plain skirt, permit vivid colorings; in fact, demand them for richness sake. A dress with a skirt a yard and a half wide, of satin charmeuse in lobster or chantecleer red, veiled with marquisette or other transparent fabric, or even not veiled,

makes a pretty garment, whereas eight or nine yards of skirt of the same colored silk would strain the color vision beyond the limits of tolerance.

Among popular fabrics for evening frocks suitable for theater, restaurant and ball room wear are lustrous charmeuse brocaded crepes, showing a slightly crinkled effect, meteor crepes, changeable, or glace broches in dahlia patterns and changeable satins which are more effective, since slightly heavier in weight, than taffetas, which, however, keep a certain vogue.

Among veiling materials marquisettes and chiffons lead. Bordered silk and voile broches with flower patterns are more popular than ever. Printed silk voile broches with flower patterns are much favored, and so are marquisettes with black background on which a colored Persian or flower design appears. The warp-printed, satin-faced Persians are in such demand that the supply can hardly be kept up. In these the figures are woven in the warp instead of stamped, and it takes eight or ten weeks to get to the point where the first yard is ready to come off the loom. Veiling the ordinary prints produces the same effect of depth and richness.

Never was it easier for a woman to make a picture of herself of an evening than it is now, especially if she is slim. She may swathe herself in folds of clinging chiffon, one lovely shade over another, and all mounted on an exquisite hued satin foundation, or she may cover with a black transparent fabric brilliant-hued silks and chiffons, creamy laces, rich oriental embroideries and be not only fashion, but lovely and artistic at the same time.

These are the arrangements of the blocks that appeal to the imagination by beauty of line and symmetry. Your child probably will not understand or appreciate them at once, and the mother must explain that they are "pretty," and call the little one's attention to the

### COSTUME OF CHEVIOT

Model would be effective made of velvet or velveteen.

STRIPED materials are being much worn this season and they are largely used to trim themselves. This costume shows cheviot effectively utilized. The collar of velvet gives just a touch of deeper color and the suit is one of the generally useful smart sort that is always desirable. The coat can be made in the length illustrated or longer and with notched collar or the one-piece pointed collar.

A feature is found in the pockets which are really straight strips of the material applied over side fronts while their ends are included in the seams.

The seven gored skirt can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, but the habit back is by all means the smarter just now. The band can be cut to any desired depth, as it is simply applied over the lower edge.

For a more dainty costume the model would be effective made of velvet or velveteen, and the skirt can be left plain or can be finished with a band of fur and narrow fur banding used on sleeves and pointed collar.

Rough finished cloths are greatly in vogue and the new ratines makes exceedingly smart costumes, while cheviots, serges and the like are always correct. The fronts of the coat can be cut away or finished plain and straight as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size will be for the coat 4½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 or 2½ yards 52; for the skirt will be needed 10 yards 27, 5½ yards 44, 4½ yards 52, if material has up and down, but if not, 7½ yards 27, 3½ yards 44, 3½ yards 52 will suffice. For the skirt will be needed ½ yard of velvet and the band will require additional material according to the width.

A pattern of the coat (6824), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (6802), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address, 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### Baste the Seams

To baste the seams of a skirt before stitching is always advisable, so as to ease in the bias edge of each gore to the straight edge of the next gore; but if for lack of time basting is not done, then be sure to place the skirt on the machine with the more bias edge toward the needle, and stitch from the bottom up. Never pull the work when stitching such seams, and try to ease in any fullness on the bias edges by feeding the machine foot—that is, pushing the material toward the foot while stitching.

### LEADING A CHILD TO APPRECIATE FORMS OF BEAUTY WITH HIS BLOCKS

WHEN the eight blocks forming the cube have been arranged in a number of the forms of life, or the representations of the objects that are seen about the child, some of the forms of beauty may be used.

These are the arrangements of the blocks that appeal to the imagination by beauty of line and symmetry. Your child probably will not understand or appreciate them at once, and the mother must explain that they are "pretty," and call the little one's attention to the

regularity and precision of the angles and squares, writes Margaret Louise Wallace in the Sacramento Union.

Lay four of the blocks on the table in a square (solid), and the other four

each with a face touching the joining of two of the others, so that a cross is formed.

Call Ned's attention to the

evenness of the cross, and then, removing the arms of the cross, let him replace

them himself.

"Put them just as mother did, dear,

with the middle of the block exactly on the line between the two others.

There, you have three nearly right, but one is crooked. Do you think it is as pretty that way?"

"No, I'll fix it."

Let him try again and again until he does "fix it."

Then carefully move one of the outside blocks (the right hand one first)

half a square backward, the one at the back half a block to the left, the cube at the left forward, and the one at the front half a square to the right so that a windmill shape is formed.

"Do you see what mother has made of the star, Ned?"

"What is it?"

"It is a windmill. As we moved the blocks around they moved as if the wind were turning the sails of the mill. Now we will put them back and let you do it."

After a trial or two he will learn to change the shape of the form without your help. Always see that the four blocks are moved in exactly the same sequence. This will help to teach him to be methodical, which is quite necessary in making these symmetrical forms.

When Ned has put the four blocks in place again, mother may move them all at once, pretending that the wind is whirling the sails. A little dexterity will accomplish this, and amuse the child besides fixing in his mind the relation of the eight blocks.

With this form as a link between the forms that indicate some actual thing and those that look pretty, Ned may be gradually brought to appreciate and build for himself many different forms of beauty. Always keep the relations of the eight blocks, that is, their balanced positions, exact.

A little of this play is enough at a time. Its object is to foster a love of beauty for itself, which is the first step in the appreciation of beautiful things, and the key to a great deal of happiness in life.

### EQUIPMENT FOR AN EMBROIDER A USEFUL PRESS

A USEFUL and unusual gift for a friend who likes to launch own handwork is an equipment. This includes an electric, charcoal self-heating iron, a small board and cover, and a blanket of necessary thickness.

If the iron has not a patent several covered asbestos holders included; also two neatly bound or muslin cloths to put on the embroidered pieces.

The iron can be had at any hold furnishing store, some of the being as little as \$1 apiece. Ask of dealer as to most satisfactory for your special purpose.

The board should be of light short enough to slip into trunk or case, and rather broad.

Muslin covers can be tacked on usual way or can be cut the shape and buttoned. There should be thickness of flannel underneath, also can button.

As embroidery requires a pad, thickness, a special blanket of half dozen folds of muslin bound together with wash tape. A blanket that has worn spots come up into these embroidery points should fit top of board. If flannel is had, Turkish toweling can be in the same way.

If you wish to make the gift dainty, the linen cloths can be on edge with brier stitching or stitching instead of plain. A monogram may be embroidered in the center of the pad.

### NEW OVERSKIRT SIDE-SLASH

VERY few skirts are plain now, showing a taste on one side.

Many overkirts come in two inches of the bottom edge, which are not cast in the skirt, but are sewed up into these embroidery points which were arranged to make a finish to the hem.

The slashed overkirt is now slashed at the side and shows the skirt, like the old-fashioned which were arranged to make a finish to the hem.

Under and over skirt are of different materials, though of the same color.

In more elaborate gowns the skirt is frequently cut into two or more pieces, which are arranged to make a cross-over effect.

A new style from Paris is an overkirt on one side, spreading out the extension of the drapery. This gives the gown a wide effect.

### FLOWERS MADE OF SILK OR RIBBON

THE exquisite blossoms are the skill of Parisian workmen, present slightly put in the

return to the old-fashioned, mainly modeled with ribbon or silk in the manner cherished by our mothers. Hence the real rococo work is revived in all its peculiarity, together with large padded bits of leaves gathered in the center, occasional intermingling of flowers. These are used either in tufts or to ornament millinery creations of every kind.

Bou

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## "RAINBOW" TEA WAS GIVEN BY A CHURCH SOCIETY

NOT long since a "rainbow" tea was given by the young people of a church society. There were seven tables, beginning with red, then orange, yellow, indigo, green, violet and blue. The waiters for each table were dressed accordingly, and there was an arrangement of draperies bringing in all the colors that transformed the room into a bower of beauty, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. Below is the menu for each table:

**RED TABLE.**  
Ham, Tongue, Beets, Radishes, Cranberries, Cherries, Red Jellies, Bread and Butter.  
**GREEN TABLE.**  
Olives, Lettuce Salad, Green Apples, Stuffed Grapes, Peppers, Watercress, Cheese, Wafers, Lettuce Sandwiches.  
**ORANGE TABLE.**  
Orange Crust, Sliced Oranges, Plain Oranges, Orange Salad, Orange Ice-Cream, Coffee.  
**YELLOW TABLE.**  
Bananas, Grapes, Pineapple, Canned Peaches, Sponge Cake.  
**VIOLET TABLE.**  
Violet Sherbet, decorated with candied violets.  
Lady Fingers tinted with violet ribbons. Violets for sale.

**INDIGO BLUE TABLE.**  
This table was decorated with blue chintz and a young woman handed out blue tickets that entitled the holder to a dish of ice cream or a slice of mince pie, both of which was served on blue plates. A guest wished to take the entire bill, the charge was 50 cents. One table could be ordered for 10 cents.

## THANKSGIVING'S NOVEL FAVORS

FOR Thanksgiving favors there are "natural looking" peanuts, about three inches long, containing paper caps and toys. Ears of corn contain automobiles and ships; oranges, apples and pears contain paper caps and musical notes. A novelty is a large yellow crepe paper bag containing a dozen little bonbon snappers. There are also gilt paper napkins, with pictures of fruit on the outside, which hold little charms of gilt novelties and fruits.

Paper canaries are made in the shape of turkeys, with outspread wings, nested turkeys, strutting turkeys, "natural" looking nuts, cranberries and robes of pumpkin pie form pasteboard and chocolate cases for candies.

Confectioners are showing such novelties as sugar or crystallized grapes, cranberries, fruits and nuts.

## TRIED RECIPES

### HOLLOW-FISH CHOWDER.

BONES are difficult to remove from raw fish, but can easily be separated from the fish after it is cooked. Tie a cloth for a fish chowder in a bag made of mosquito netting or cheesecloth and tie in a kettle with the other ingredients to cook. When the chowder is done, place it in the serving dish and pour the rest of the chowder over it. This method is especially good where there are small children.

### STEAK FLORENTINE.

Take a good cut of sirloin, wipe and trim as usual. In a frying-pan slowly fry out four or five slices of fat salt pork until the pork is crisp and brown. Skim out the pieces and put aside. Add to the hot fat six onions quartered and sliced and cook very slowly for half an hour, by which time they should be tender. Four in one cupful and a half of thin strained tomato, season well with pepper and salt, cover and simmer 30 minutes longer. Broil the steak as usual. Spread a thin layer of onions on a hot platter; on this arrange the steak. Sprinkle with the remainder of the onions, cover closely for three minutes, then cover to the table.

### BROWN BETTY.

This is an economical dessert of which the children are particularly fond. Chop fine some sour apples, and for each cupful use a half cupful of fine bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cupful of chopped raisins, a little cinnamon, grated lemon rind or nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of butter. Butter a pudding dish; put in a layer of apples and raisins; sprinkle over this sugar and spice; then put on a layer of bread crumbs and a few dots of butter, and so continue with the various layers until all the ingredients are used. The top layer should be of the crumbs and bits of butter. Cover closely and bake about 20 minutes; uncover and brown. It can be served plain, with sauce, with butter and sugar, or with cream, as preferred.

### CARROT PUDDING.

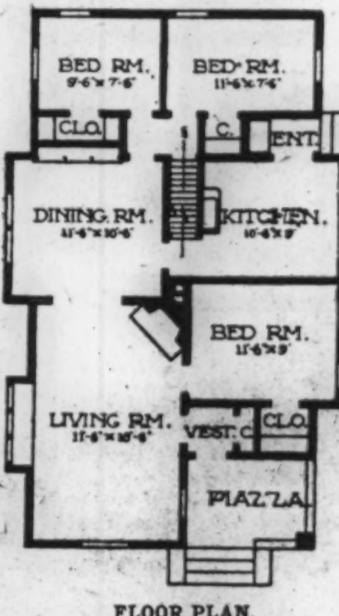
One cupful of grated carrots, one cupful of grated potato, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of brown sugar, one and two-thirds cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, two cupfuls of chopped seeded raisins, one-half cupful of chopped dried cherries. No spices are used. Steam for three hours. Do not allow the water to stop boiling. For a sauce, melt two-thirds cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar in which have been stirred two small tablespoonsfuls of flour, add one pint of boiling water, stirring until thickened, and flavor with grated nutmeg.

## GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



SIX ROOM BUNGALOW.

Estimated cost, exclusive of plumbing, \$2200.



FLOOR PLAN.

## PANTRY WINDOWS

Pantry windows often require shading, either from the sun or from passers-by. This may be cheaply and satisfactorily done in the following manner: Cut white tissue paper the size of panes, smear the glass all over with milk, then press the paper carefully and smoothly on. When dry the window will resemble frost glass, and cannot be distinguished from such from the outside.

## TRIED RECIPES

### BEST DAIRY MAID IN ENGLAND

Miss Herbert wins championship and silver bowl.

RECENTLY Miss E. M. Herbert of Hertfordshire, Sydenham's Yat, won the distinction of champion dairy maid of the United Kingdom at the dairy show at the Agricultural hall, Islington, and received from Lady Knill the handsome silver bowl presented by the lord mayor, together with the first prize of \$25.

A neat, alert little figure in a white print dress, with dark brown hair waved away from a bonnie country face, Miss Herbert was one of 12 dairy maids who, being prize winners in previous contests, were eligible to take part in the champion competition.

The latter began at noon before a crowd of interested people in the palm embowered circle which at every dairy show is sacred to Phyllis and her charms. Each of the dairy maids was given 12 pounds of cream and allowed two hours in which to turn it into butter. The pats were required and the rolls of primrose butter were arrayed on the cool tables before the judges. Miss Herbert had made eight pounds of butter and one of the judges grew eloquent on its excellence as he cut a roll.

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Lamp chimneys can be quickly cleaned by holding the hand over one end and putting the other end over the spout of a simmering teakettle. Rub at once with a smooth cloth or tissue paper.

In preparing eggplant press it under water instead of just salting, as is customary. This prevents the vegetable from turning black and keeps it much crispier.

## HOME HELPS

TOMATOES cannot be cooked in a hurry. If you cannot give them at least an hour, preferably two, do without them for that time. They will taste raw and offend the palate of one who knows how they should taste.

Lamp chimneys can be quickly cleaned by holding the hand over one end and putting the other end over the spout of a simmering teakettle. Rub at once with a smooth cloth or tissue paper.

In preparing eggplant press it under water instead of just salting, as is customary. This prevents the vegetable from turning black and keeps it much crispier.

## Embroidered Towels

Towels that have been embroidered with initials and monograms should have embroidered borders also. These may be straight or scalloped, and should be embroidered in such designs as wild rose, aster, forget-me-not and trefoil patterns and conventionalized wreaths, bow knots and flowers. Towels, sheets or pillow cases thus embroidered are a joy forever and a priceless gift to the particular and beauty-loving housewife.

## MAKING FRIENDS DEPENDS MOSTLY UPON SINCERITY

WHAT is the secret of making friends? Sincerity. That, and that alone.

Of course acquaintances may be made in other ways. Friends of prosperous days that won't stick by you in time of trouble may be bought and bribed by automobile rides, by luncheons and dinners and expensive entertaining, but real friends demand sincerity, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

If you don't want to be sincere, if you haven't the time or patience to be or you haven't the quality in you, then you had better not attempt to make friends at all. You will only make future enemies instead of shallow acquaintances who will give you more headache than pleasure.

It's an odd thing about sincerity. It's the only thing in life that every one wants. It's never out of style, never de trop. You can stand oceans of it. The most frivolous woman alive, the most unstable, dreams of a sincere friend and hunts until she finds one.

Some women will give almost everything for it, and you who aspire to be a friend need not feel poor in your gifts if you have that to offer, even though you live in a hall bedroom and all the treating must be on the other side.

Home is where the heart is, be it Palace grand or simple cot; all the wealth of all the nations Without love may build it not.

The Latest Decree of Fashion  
in HAIR DRESSING is the

## PLAIT NATTEE

(Basket Weave) Patented and Copyrighted.

Is an exceedingly dainty and graceful coiffure, easily arranged and will undoubtedly please ladies who desire to avail themselves of the very latest creation in hair dressing. To arrange the front hair in this pretty fashion the Marie Antoinette transformation is required. It is youthful and interesting in appearance and very easy to adjust.

Our correspondence department insures the same satisfaction to those who cannot make selections in person.

Mr. Hall Dressing Department is at your disposal for Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Scalp and Facial Cleansing.

**A. Simonson.**

HAIR MERCHANT

Also the Hair Shop of **L. Shaw**

Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.  
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

A few doors above Forty-Second Street.

## HOME BUILDING

HOME is not a thing of timber, Brick and mortar, lath and stone, Built by plan with saw and hammer For man's dwelling place alone.

HOME of finer stuff is built— Human hearts and love poured free; Little thoughts and deeds of kindness, I for thee and thee for me.

HOME is where the heart is, be it Palace grand or simple cot;

All the wealth of all the nations

Without love may build it not.

—New England Homestead.

## DONE IN A KITCHENETTE

Holiday dinner, including turkey, cleverly prepared.

HE had a largely hospitable heart, and a tiny kitchenette, equipped with a three-burner gas stove, standing on its short feet on a zinc-covered shelf, with a removable sheet iron oven which baked evenly and well.

She had five friends whom she wished to entertain at home rather than at a restaurant, and after a bit of calculation, based on the number of burners and the size of her oven, she courageously issued invitations to a holiday dinner for six, which was to be served from a kitchenette that had never before witnessed anything but the lightest of light house-keeping. This was her menu:

Hors d'oeuvres (from the delicatessen). Corn Bouillon (canned). Dinner Biscuit. Canned Potatoes. Oyster Sauce. Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Onions. Corn Pudding. Rice. Lettuce Salad. Cheese. Wafers. Plum Pudding (Woman's Exchange). Hard Sauce. Coffee. Mints. Nuts.

The day before the feast she purchased a 12-pound turkey. But to the butcher's amazement she asked him to cleave the bird in halves, and send one-half to the address of a friend.

She cleaned her half of the bird carefully, and then, as nonchalantly as if it were chicken, she cut it up, freeing it from most of its bone, and placed it, lightly salted, in her window ice box until the next day.

On this day before, too, she made her hard sauce for her pudding, and her cranberry jelly, the latter from a quart of berries and a pint of water, boiled together until the berries broke; then, with a pint of sugar added, boiled for 10 minutes, after which it was put through the ringer.

The potatoes were peeled and lying in cold water, and the ready-cooked onions were in their pan, drained of all but a tablespoonful of water, and dotted with generous bits of butter, for reheating.

By 1 o'clock she had her table set, all the extra serving dishes on a side table, her salad ready in her window ice box, and her coffee measured and standing ready in the percolator.

At 1 o'clock she took up the turkey, put it in a small roasting pan, with a little of the liquor and all of the rich fat, and placed it in the oven for browning, basting it every 10 minutes. She strained the broth left in the pot, made a roux of flour and butter, added the hot broth and oyster liquor, and, jus before taking from the fire for serving, the oysters.

This arrangement gave her one burner for her oven, one burner for cooking her potatoes, and one burner for steaming her corn pudding, which she made from a can of corn, half a cupful of milk or cream, the yolks of two eggs and their stiffly beaten whites, with salt and pepper. She put this mixture in a buttered baking dish and set it in a steamer over the kettle in which she had boiled the turkey.

The top of the hot oven served for keeping her oyster sauce hot and for reheating her onions in their rich butter sauce. While she was mashing her potatoes, her clam broth was heating rapidly over her vacant burner, and as she took the corn pudding from the steamer, she popped the plum pudding into it, where it steamed its full hour before it was ready at the close of the meal.

The coffee she put on the stove when she served the salad.

When the turkey was served, richly browned, savory and juicy, the lack of its original skeleton foundation was not a drawback to the epicurean enjoyment of that little party of diners, and one woman had discovered a successful way to make an oven designed to bake a single pan of biscuit, roast at least half a turkey.

Half an hour before her guests were due this hostess dressed herself prettily. She had a few moments to give a quick glance at the dinner, then she answered the bell with a smile of welcome.—New Idea, Woman's Magazine.

## Nickel Cheese Scoops

Cheese scoops in nickel are now to be had in the shops. They have ebony handles and are, naturally, much less expensive than scoops of silver.

## Diamond Jewelry

We would like it better understood generally, that our stock of rich Diamond Jewelry will equal, if not surpass, any kindred line displayed in Boston.

These are some of its features:

1. Expert taste in selection and mounting.
2. Great variety in correct styles.
3. Wide Range of just prices.

*A. Howell & Co. Inc.*  
24 Winter St.

## BELL'S SEASONING

Used by the best Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, & families of Rich & Poor alike to flavor the Dressings for Turkey, Chicken, Game, Meat and Fish. Insist on Bell's 40 Years the original

**MAT OR TURKEY DRESSING** equally good when served separately. Toss 1 or 8 slices of white bread. Place in a shallow dish, add 1/2 cup of cold water to melt butter and mix with bread right consistency. Add an even tablespoonful of Bell's Seasoning, an even teaspoon salt, and 4 slices of salt pork, fried to a crisp and chopped fine. When well mixed, stir in 1 or 2 cups of cream.

NOTE.—The above dressings may be improved, to some taste, by adding chopped nuts of any kind, chestnuts, peanuts, walnuts, etc. Oysters may be added to the Turkey Dressing.

Remember, a 10c. can of Bell's Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing for 100 lbs. of meat or poultry, and the 25c. can 300 lbs.

For Delicious Sausages, flavor with Bell's Sausage Seasoning.

25c. and 50c. Cans; 6, 12 and 25 lb. Boxes; 50, 75 and 100 lb. Drums.



## CHARLES R. LYNDE

424 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

## Importer of China and Glass

## ENGRAVED GLASS

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS

"That's  
a  
FRUIT  
Flavor."

So are all Flavors made with Baker's Pure Fruit Extracts</p

# MR. MONYPENNY'S LIFE OF DISRAELI BEING PUBLISHED ONE VOLUME AT TIME

Although Lord Beaconsfield did not choose this biographer, work is said to be most interesting and to give clear idea of peculiar characteristics of "Most picturesque figure of mighty army of Victorians."

"THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEAUCONSFIELD," by William Monypenny, vol. 1, 1894 to 1837. London: John Murray, 12s. 9d.

The decision of Mr. Monypenny to publish his life of Disraeli in volumes has made the task of appreciation peculiarly difficult. The author, it stands to reason, must be the final judge of the fitness of this, but it is to be suspected that the reading public would rather have waited a little longer, and had the whole biography, the finished portrait of the man to judge by. Within this limitation, which Mr. Monypenny has imposed on us, it is possible to form some estimate of his performance, and it may be said at once that though he is obviously not one of the great biographers, no Boswell nor Trevelyan, he is, none the less, a most admirable and distinguished writer, who has produced a book which it is a pleasure to read no less for itself than for its subject.

Mr. Monypenny was not Disraeli's own choice of a biographer. He seems to have let his thoughts rest on Lord Harrington and Mr. Kebbel. He never, however, gave any intimation of this, and left his papers to Lord Rowton, who as Montagu Corry had been for years his fiduciary and secretary. When Lord Rowton came to inspect the boxes containing these papers, his heart seems to have failed him. For thirty years they lay untouched, then they passed to the trustees of the Beaconsfield estate, whose choice fell upon Mr. Monypenny.

Mr. Monypenny labors, of course, under certain disadvantages. He never knew Disraeli, and he is a stranger to the circles in which he moved. Nor has he ever sat in Parliament, and Disraeli, like Gladstone, was before anything else a parliamentarian. These, however, are disadvantages it is possible to exaggerate. Lord Morley was Mr. Gladstone's principal coadjutor during the long years of the home rule struggle. He moved in Mr. Gladstone's social orbit, and was and is a parliamentarian of great ability and vast experience. Yet it would be impossible to deny that his life of Gladstone is among those of his books we could most easily spare.

Mr. Monypenny does not, of course, come before us with a record of achievement comparable with that of Lord Morley; he is an untried man. Had he written "Voltaire," "Rousseau" or "Compromise," we might judge him by a different standard. As it is, it may be said, without any arrive pensee, that Mr. Monypenny's book is a sterling piece of work, in which the story of the most picturesque figure in the mighty army of great Victorians is told with all the sympathy that can be demanded, and yet with an absence of any attempt to subordinate historical accuracy to that sympathy.

That Disraeli was the most picturesque figure of the day any one must admit who will compare his career with that of his great rival. A century ago England was in the grasp of that social feudalism which placed the government in the hands of two parties equally aristocratic in their tendencies. Gladstone, an Eton boy, a Christ Church man, was a member of Parliament at 23 and a minister at 25. Disraeli, a Jew, who, in the words of Lord Morley, had to spend a generation in driving the idea of the Ghetto out of the minds of the country gentlemen, was born in a library, educated at a private school, itself anathema to every public school man in England, and instead of going to Oxford went to a desk in a lawyer's office in the days when there were only four professions, and a solicitor was not considered a gentleman. In spite of this he won his way into Parliament at 33, was leader of the opposition at 42, chancellor of the exchequer at 48, and lived to be twice prime minister, to take his seat in the House of Lords, and to receive the garter, the most coveted and exclusive order in the world. Now that the cheering and the groaning is over, such cheering and such groaning as few popular leaders have ever listened to, we begin to view the kaleidoscopic career of the man in its true relation to the political landmarks of his age.

It is a curious thing that nobody knows for certain where Disraeli was born. Mr. Monypenny inclines without prejudice to the house in King's road, Gray's inn, now Theobald's road, but the doctor who was present on the occasion insisted that the Disraelis were then living in Canonbury. When it is remembered how many great historical events are simply a matter of conjecture, the uncertainty in question is not startling. What is remarkable is that Disraeli, who calmly counted on being prime minister in his youth, and who collected the necessary papers for his biography, should never have taken the trouble really to sift out the question during the years when it would have been possible to arrive at a definite solution.

Of his entire childhood we indeed know little. The whole period of his early years occupies but a few lines of the biography. When he was still quite a child his father removed from King's road to Bloomsbury square, which, though in the days of Charles II, it had been one of the fashionable localities of the capital, and the home of not a few celebrated men, had long since ceased to be celebrated in any way. To Isaac Disraeli, however, whose one dissipation was to visit the second hand book shops of Holborn, it presented the advantage of being close to the manuscript room of the British Museum.

It was during his residence here that there occurred the quaint quarrel between him and the doctors of the synagogue, which ended in his severing what had long ceased to be anything but a



(By Spy in Vanity Fair. Reproduced by special permission.)

DRAWING OF PRIME MINISTER AND HIS SECRETARY.

Disraeli and Lord Rowton.

sentimental connection with the Jewish faith, and the carrying off of his children by Sharon Turner to be baptized in the Christian faith at St. Andrews, Holborn. If it had not been for the high-handed action of the Jewish doctors, Disraeli would have grown up with the House of Commons closed to him, and his wonderful genius would have had to find scope finally perhaps in the republic of letters, in which his first laurels were won.

Bagehot once declared that Disraeli was the greatest representative that any public ever had in Parliament. It is a bold saying when we remember Burke and Macaulay, but if we are to judge by brilliant originality it is probably the case. He said himself of "Contarini Fleming" that it was the perfection of English prose, an amazing verdict from a man who could be so frank a critic of his own work, as he proved himself in the preface to his collected novels. Lockhart, to whose judgment Murray could not have been with a record of achievement comparable with that of Lord Morley; he is an untried man. Had he written "Voltaire," "Rousseau" or "Compromise," we might judge him by a different standard. As it is, it may be said, without any arrive pensee, that Mr. Monypenny's book is a sterling piece of work, in which the story of the most picturesque figure in the mighty army of great Victorians is told with all the sympathy that can be demanded, and yet with an absence of any attempt to subordinate historical accuracy to that sympathy.

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The fact is that Disraeli had not yet come into his literary own. "Sibyl," "Contarini Fleming," "Lothair," were still to be conceived and written. Whatever interest the earlier novels possess is an entirely biographical one, and it is easily possible to overrate this. No doubt Disraeli, like all ambitious young men, saw himself in his own heroes, but it was an immature self, with a head stuffed with dreams, which frequently expressed themselves in mere rhetoric, and not occasionally in downright fustian. Of course this does not account for the popularity of his novels. It takes more than a mere external interest to make a book read for three generations, and "Vivian Grey" was published in 1826. There is in Disraeli's early works a verve, an elan and a poignancy which arrest and compel attention. If one might reverse the epithet it would be possible to quote a sentence of Christopher North's, with reference to "The Lays": "The young poets all want fire: Macaulay is full of fire." When, however, it comes to the other characters in his shadow dances the world is further astray.

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# Quincy School Makes Good Americans of Immigrants

## ONCE FAMOUS NEIGHBORHOOD NOW OCCUPIED BY NEW ARRIVALS IN THE COUNTRY WHO MUST BE TAUGHT METHODS DIFFER FROM THOSE GENERALLY USED

Prospective Citizens, Some of Them Do Not Know a Word of English  
When They Come, and, in Addition to This, Frederick W. Swan, Master of School, Has to Inculcate Ideas of Common Decency and Cleanliness.

Teaching immigrant children to become good American citizens is fascinating work. It is also a work of the utmost importance, both to the country as a whole and to the city in which it is carried on.

This work is being successfully done here in Boston at the Quincy school on Tyler street, where, under the direction of Frederick W. Swan, the foreign children of the neighborhood are taught not only to read and write English but the fundamentals of right living as well.

They are grateful, these immigrant children, and in their letters to the principal they try to tell him so. The work with them continues not only through the legal school age but beyond as well; and an organization looks after the boys when they have left the school, and helps them in their life work.

Half a century ago to designate your residence as Tyler street was to, say, virtually, that you lived in one of the best and most conservative sections of the town, that your dwelling was substantial and commodious and fitted with the latest devices for domestic comfort and convenience. Today these same houses shelter four, five and six families of eight or nine each, and no "improvement" has been added since the days when the last old resident packed his household goods on the moving van and reluctantly turned away from the streets and the houses that long association had made dear to him.

The Armenian, the Greek, the Russian Jew, the Irish American, the Chinese,

confines it is natural they spill over on the walks, the curbs and streets when the weather permits it; and when it does not, into the cafes and halls and so-called amusement places that abound in that district.

Most of these immigrants were illiterate and impoverished in their own land. When they arrive here they have the added disadvantage of knowing not one word of English, and none of the ways of their new country—ways which must seem amazing to them. For the most part there they are, huddled together in ignorance, helplessness, poverty and dirt. If let alone, conditions naturally get worse. How to handle them, what to do with all of these varying elements, races, nationalities and creeds, is the problem the city has to face, for the welfare of any given section of the community is one with the welfare of any other. The safety of the Back Bay is part and parcel with the safety of Tyler street.

### Quincy School Unique

A tremendous work in meeting this problem is being carried on through the school in that district—the Quincy. In point of varied nationalities and races it is the most picturesque in the city.

There are known to be 24 different nationalities in the school and there are supposed to be several more, but an official count has not been made. When the master of the school, Frederick W. Swan, got thus far he stopped, thinking he had gone far enough. It is known as the immigrant school.

Every class in the several buildings included in the Quincy district, from the babies in the kindergarten to the graduating classes in the eighth grade, and all through the night school, is of absorbing interest. It readily can be seen that many of the methods employed in the schools made up of children of American-born parents and grandparents will not do at all among these offspring of races whose heritage of tradition, tempera-

moral, social, civic, and able through honest work to earn for themselves and their families decent wages, than those who have merely academic accomplishment or acquisition. The school must supply for these children what the American child receives as a matter of course in his own home. The normal education for the normal child does not mean much here. Only a handful of these all are normal.

The Quincy school has the usual grades and branches, but methods and ideals must necessarily differ in many important particulars from those in force in the strictly American or English school. In other words, its horizon is brought close by a thick tangle of underbrush which must first be cleared away. It has several altogether unusual, striking and most interesting features. For instance, there is a "steamer" class. This class is made up of children who have, practically speaking, just stepped off the ship that brought them across the waters. They have no knowledge of the English language. In the present class of 67 pupils, only 22 have been in the country longer than September.

### All Nations Come

One, a little Chinese boy, set his foot on American soil for the first time Sept. 8, and on Sept. 14 was enrolled on the register of the Quincy school. He is the son of a merchant who has been engaged in business in this city for several years. Last summer the latter returned to his own country and brought this little son of 10 or 12 years back with him. He is a lovable-looking little chap, bright and clean as any one could ask. His hair is cut short, like any little American boy's, and he wears a natty gray knickerbocker suit, with immaculate collar and tie. He looks as though he came from a well-ordered American home, fresh from the hands of a careful, doting mother. He learns quickly, is obedient, has pretty manners, and seems well pleased with his new

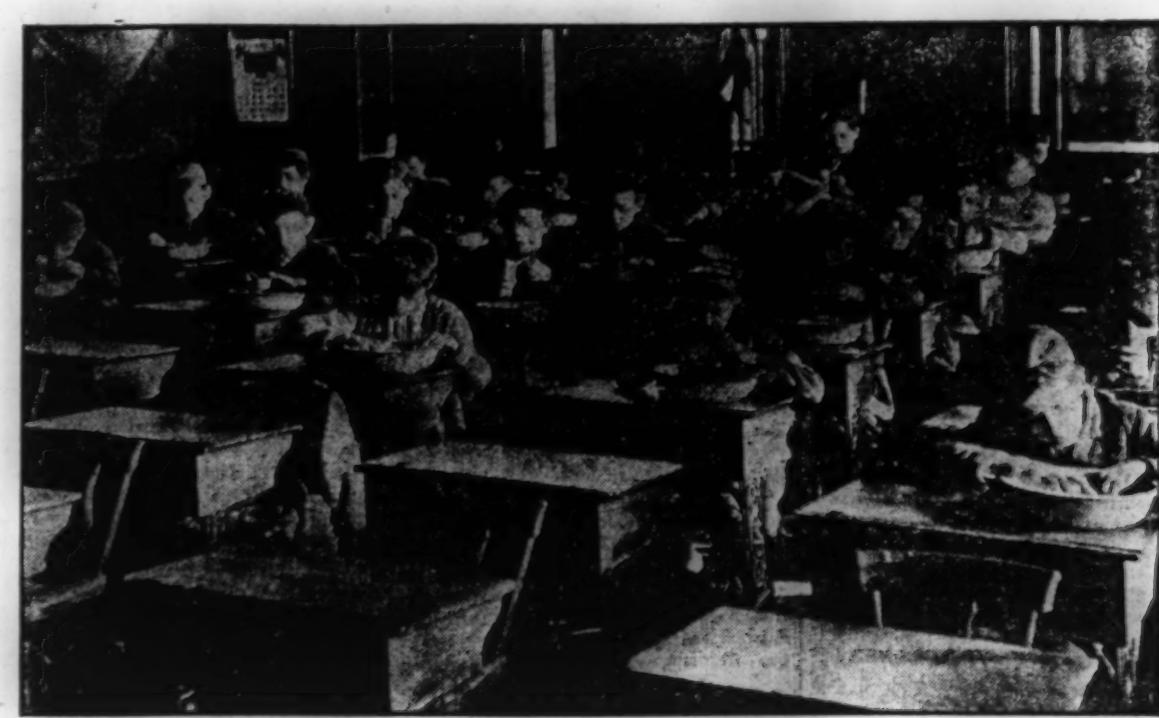
to that tragic part where Jack fell down and broke his crown. When it was explained to them that crown meant head, one little fellow made it hard for his teacher not to laugh when he looked up solemnly and said: "No strong head."

### Race Prejudice Unknown

It is remarked that the children of this school evince little or no race prejudice. While it would naturally be held in check in the school room, even in the school yard there is but little evidence of it. There has been but one fight this year, and it might or might not have been due to racial differences. Once some of the boys started a "Chink, chink, chink" at one of the little new Chinamen, but generally altogether a different spirit is shown. It is not unusual for the Chinese boy and the Irish boy, the Armenian boy and the Brazilian, to go about the school yard with their arms entwined. "A man's a man for a' that."

While many schools have organized play at recess, at the Quincy school the boys are allowed free play. This is done that they may learn to bump into each other and knock each other down, mayhap, without wanting to fight every time it happens, or desiring revenge in some other way. Part of the school yard is reserved for those who do not care for the rough and tumble, but wish to be quiet. When the imaginary line that separates the two is crossed, a boy is safe—no one dares touch him. In this school it is found best to separate the girls and boys. The system has advantages and disadvantages, but on the whole, segregation is thought to work better in this school. The boys have advantages and disadvantages, but on the whole, segregation is thought to work better in this school. The boys

have advantages and disadvantages, but on the whole, segregation is thought to work better in this school. The boys



PUPILS WITH CLEANSING UTENSILS HARD AT WORK.

Scrubbing time is one of most enjoyable periods of the day in this peculiar school.

### Right Living Taught

Instruction in the simplest forms of right living is an important part of the work of the school. A regular attendant, who has the title of nurse, looks after the small ills that invest the children, such as vermin, evil conditions arising from uncleanness, lack of food, common ignorance, etc. Every morning children needing it are sent to her for attention. Once a week or oftener if necessary she visits their homes and tries to instruct the parents in the care of their children and their homes, the necessity of bathing, ventilation and common cleanliness. It seems an almost hopeless proceeding at times, but she rejoices in some small progress.

After all it is through the children themselves that the most is accomplished. Set the standard for the children and so it is believed they will always live.

considered very good, for it calls forth the enthusiasm of the whole and often reaches and arouses them in a way that cannot be done in the class room. One exercise they enjoy is the dictionary drill. Boys from two or three of the rooms are called to the platform and take their places before a dictionary. Then the master announces a word. The scramble that ensues is almost as exciting as an election and no victor at the polls is more elated than the boy who gets the word right first. It is great sport and it means the alphabet, spelling, the meaning and use of words, and it means a knowledge of alphabetical arrangement or order as used in filing.

Business men complain that there is a surprising and lamentable ignorance of this on the part of employees; that those

otherwise intelligent often are at sea

when it comes to a simple matter like this.

Courtesy also is included in these

exercises as it is in all the work of the

school, and there are special talks

brought out by events or the seasons

themselves.

full of interest. Then they themselves are "sentences." The one who can remember the first sentence and say it, is that sentence and stands out on the floor to show it. The second sentence stands beside him, and so on. When they have all the sentences other children act out the story. It may be the one of the three little kittens who lost their mittens when they went out to play. There is the mamma cat, and the three little baby cats with their mittens and they go out gaily to play, but come back sorrowing. They receive their admonition with solemn faces and go back on their search.

The return is joyous and all ends in a happy finale of purrs and smiles. The children who cannot or are too shy to say the words, enter heartily into the play, absorb the meaning, and the first thing they know they are saying the story themselves.

### Teaching Is Effective

Right here it may not be amiss to relate the effect a graphic description of the beauties of cleanliness given by the kindergarten teacher had upon one of the little ones. When he came back the next day he told how he had made his kitty clean by dumping her down the waste pipe. The cat had clawed and howled and had finally attracted the attention of the child's mother, who rescued it. The child was delighted with his efforts. He could see no harm. All he could think of was that teacher would be pleased because the kitty was clean.

A phenomenon of the school that has not been explained is that while the lower grades are crowded, 250 children in the first grade of the Quincy school, and this the case every year, there are only 55 in the graduating class. Where the children go, what becomes of them, no one can tell. It is true that families move away, but others come in. However, it is the purpose of the school to take good care of these, even after they have finished their schooling and gone out among the wage workers.

They have a Quincy School Club of Cooperation, an organization composed of teachers and recent graduates whose object is to guide each boy's course of study, or search for employment, during the first few years after he leaves school. Not only that, but the club advertises its boys, sending out cards requesting that when you want a boy permanently, during any of the vacations, or before or after school, you communicate with Frederick W. Swan, master of the school. The club has done excellent work. Mr. Swan shows with pride a letter just received from a boy who when he started was what is called a hard case. He cared neither for home, parents nor teacher, was dirty, etc. The day he wrote the letter he had secured work at a certain

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)



ONE OF BRIGHTEST BOYS IN CLASS IS CHINESE.

All nations gather at Quincy school to learn language of this country.

Many of the parents cooperate eagerly and no small part of the work of the school is that done through the parent's associations, the mothers' meetings and the individual work in the home. It is hard to get hold of the mothers, for few of them speak a word of English, and they have not the same incentive for coming to the night school that the men and their older children have. They have no idea how to live, as living is understood in this country. A campaign of education—education in the outer conditions of decent living—must be carried on with them. These things the parents and mothers' meetings are designed to give them, ordinary care of their children and their homes, how to prepare the simplest dishes, cleanliness. Mr. Swan is trying to secure cooperation with the municipal baths across the street, that they be used in connection with the work of the school.

Such children as need it, two every week until the rounds have been made, are taken to a dentist to have their teeth cleaned. Sometimes the tartar has gathered so thick as to look like a second tooth. The work is thoroughly done, and for it the child pays 10 cents. For another 10 cents he gets a tooth brush, and some of them go so far as to get tooth powder, too. This operation often results in other dental work so that the little mouths are put in good condition, and thus a long step is taken.

### Saving Habit Formed

There is a stamp savings bank in the school to induce the children to save their pennies, which they usually spend freely. In one room the school city is being tried in embryo with good effect. There is manual training in wood, and metal work, the classes conducted as much as possible like a regular shop. Most of the boys leave the school the very day the law permits them to do so and the school tries to fit them in every way for the new work that is before them, not merely that they must do the immediate work in hand but that they may progress in it.

Once week they assemble in the large hall for special exercises. This is con-

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HEADS BOWED FOR HOUR'S NAP.

Rest is one of the things taught the immigrant children of the Quincy school.

the Japanese, the Italian, the Egyptian, Brazilian, Portuguese, and a score of other nationalities now swarm the houses and Tyler street and streets adjacent to it. Some of the old families, it is true, still grace the street with their fine mahogany and shining silver, finding the neighborhood an interesting and not unattractive one; and a few of the modern arrivals who have been in this country several years, have suites of well-furnished rooms with clean lace curtains at the windows and a polished door plate on the door; but for the most part it is an immigrant district, drawing its inhabitants from all quarters of the world, crowding them into such narrow

ment, customs, morals, religion and environment. There are seven other little boys from China in the class, all unshaven, all with their queues cut off and dressed in American clothes.

The roster of the class shows such names as Demetrius, Emanuel, Elias, Ying, Zolotto, Tamoosh, Asher, Magnet, Loenthal, Haddad, Demarsky, Malof, Raskind, Inzodda, Moy, Hong, Leing, John, George, etc., which speak for themselves of the nationalities they represent. The children range from 8 to 18 years old. Some of them have had some slight instruction in their own country, but most of them none at all. Their instruction in English includes language, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing and whatever other useful information can consistently be brought into the work of the school room. As they are individually ready for the regular grade work they are advanced into it. The younger children, naturally, are able to enter the lower grades more quickly than the older ones their corresponding grades. As a rule it takes from a year and a half to two years to prepare these pupils for the grammar classes.

It is interesting to watch these children of a dozen races and varying ages, busy, intent on some simple problem numbers, or struggling with the puzzling complications of the English language, race hatred lost in a common endeavor, all tractable, kindly and bright. Methods of instructing them are often surprisingly simple to the lay mind, but whatever it may be it has a purpose behind it, carefully reasoned out.

One day they were enjoying the nursery classic of *Jack and Jill*, and came

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## DEBUSSY NATURE'S OWN TONE POET

His "L'Enfant Prodigue" far different from "Pelleas and Melisande," with its wonderful unity of score and libretto—One tone describes Puck.

THE Debussy of "L'Enfant Prodigue" is not the Debussy of "Pelleas." For "L'Enfant Prodigue" must suit the rulings of the schools if it was to win the prix de Rome. Still there is a venturesome tang to it, hints of those digressions from the beaten paths which the theme itself portended.

If one remembers rightly the self-complacent elder brethren of established music even in those early days had registered their complaint against any leniency to the young offender. But when it came to the competition, Guiraud's word to the wise youth was sufficient, and he saved his real individualities till afterward. The judges therefore said that no more interesting piece had been presented to them, and were almost unanimous in its favor.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" was, however, said last spring when it was staged at Covent Garden to be still a cantata, not a miniature opera. The youthful prize-piece of 1884, it will be remembered, had been rescored for the festival at Sheffield.

At Covent Garden, after "Pelleas" was in every one's ear, "L'Enfant Prodigue" seemed pallid and featureless, as "purely concert music" is likely to seem amid the pomp and vanity of the theater. There are not the dramatic possibilities for it which one finds in Saint-Saens' "Samson," of course, but even "Samson" staged in not drama; it is still a scriptural story set to music and groups itself like a sermon into successive heads. The wonder of "Pelleas and Melisande" is the unity both of libretto and music. "L'Enfant Prodigue" is unified by the style of the composer, of course, but naturally has not that perfection of wholeness which "Pelleas," more than any other dramatic work of these times, embodies.

For all the singular beauty of Debussy's masterpiece, however, it is to be said that nowhere does one really feel so sure that he is right as when listening to his piano pieces when well played. The opera house with its glittering generalities can never have the intimacy of the chamber concert. The words even of Maeterlinck have an obviousness which jars on the thought steeped in Debussy. To hear Debussy with other music on the other hand is either to think that Debussy is out of tune or that the other music is.

Debussy's music has as key the title of his work; and to a degree which no other composer has ever approached, he dominates the hearer's mood by this theme he has chosen.

If it is footprints in the snow, one never gets away from these. He is not onomatopoeic to the extent of imitating the squeak of boots over the snow crust, and yet the reminder of how footstep tracks in snow is with us in the minor seconds or in the "zipping" of five or six continuous degrees of the scale all together. Is it not exactly so that crunching snow sounds?

Who before has had ears to analyze these unities of nature and reproduce them through the same blending of pitches in an instrument? Composers have followed mathematical law and acoustical proprieties; they have said that such and such combinations are discordant because they have a complex mathematical relation when we count the sound waves. But nature says there is no discord, and all truly natural sounds blend with all others without interference. Not only logically but as the piano tells it in the breathlessly soft utterances which Debussy notes on his pages, the wholeness of musical beauty exists in every tone and therefore no tone needs another to make it complete. This leads to the absoluteness of harmony between each and among all, does it not? It is only when we regard one tone as in some sort incomplete without a certain other that the wrong tone added makes discord. But material sounds do not show forth this essential harmony to ears trained to think "do, mi, sol." Therefore M. Debussy treads softly and speaks low—preparing us gently for the full harmony he perhaps forehears.

The elusive beauty which is not and yet in a sense is in the varied semblances we set forth in the name of art is certainly well served by Debussy's self-effacing waiting until his subject itself shall speak. When he writes about a submerged cathedral—for this is how one translates his "Cathedral English," rather than seen through a mist—he is appealing wholly to the imagination. He does not ask us to see the cathedral as through a mist, or with vapors flitting around it, now showing it fully and now half hiding it. No, we are rather by a calm sea imagining the cathedral which the slow intrusion of the

ocean has at last hidden from human ken. The bells may still be heard, as the old legend tells us, but this is the only touch of realism. The stately towers, the dignity and grandeur of the whole, the prayers and aspirations which for the quick imagination are still poured forth in the deep drowned aisles—these things arise in thought under the sway of this music, not as if one were looking at stone through ever so translucent a watery veil, but rather as one sees them mentally.

Here is the great difference between Debussy's impressionism and that of the painters. The impressionist's canvas is usually heavy with paint. Monet is obvious and coarse beside the evanescent imagery of Debussy's preludes. The image is there clear and perfect to the mind; but as a thought, not as a material form.

Debussy has a new prelude, the dance of Puck, which was lately played by Mr. Copeland to a delighted Boston audience who demanded its repetition. The music records the feeling one has when watching the dance of a will o' the wisp or the flickering constellations of fireflies over the heaven of the grass.

But that the whole of the story may speak in a single tone, as we have already said, is proved by the final note of this composition. After a delicate whirl of gossamer skirts, as one may fancy, or a tricksy tip-toe pirouette of the sprite himself, a rhythmic tango is followed by one note barely tangoed in the middle of the keyboard having no discoverable tonal relation to what has just gone. It is not a period; rather it is an exclamation with a quirk of interrogation in it. It is indescribable, but it is Puck himself, whole and nothing wanting. One fancies even that the artist might give us Puck himself in this single tone without all the rest that has preceded.

That Debussy's art is a separate art from other music one is the further persuaded when one hears music that is nearer the old time norm immediately after listening to Debussy. There is the same shock of dissatisfaction with the self-evident harmonies and assertive rhythms which one feels in turning from beautiful painting to sculpture.

Now not to like mixing up one's painting and sculpture is not to say that both are not beautiful. No one who has enjoyed his sculpture in the long-drawn whiteness of galleried halls, with perhaps now and again an oblong of brilliant blue or scarlet as a background for some of the cold, clear outlines, can ever like to see statuary otherwise placed.

Now we are touching on the individuality of art. To set sculptured images among green trees is to affront both. Living forms should appear among the living forms of nature. Nature is not art; or if it is, it is a different form of art from any of the others. Of course, in a formal garden with the trees and hedges clipped the statues seem at home. Or a weather-worn statue may have a right effect out of doors, and tone with the landscape as rocks do, but its beauty is not then dependent upon its fidelity to any of the gracious curvings of the art of sculpture. It should have rather the ruggedness of the trees or other sylvan shapes. Architecture is not out of place in natural settings when it keeps close to the tree or rock forms; but a building should key with the

water in the water has the marvelous unity of impression of which we have spoken, but we do not find in it the somewhat querulous question of the poet, "Why is every delight from the woodland departed?" The woodland does not change just because a human heart has broken as day wears to evening. The calm impersonality of all this picture-making is the marvelously of Debussy. One heard a startled half-cry from some listener at Puck's final word when the prelude described above was played while delighted laughter, too, was audible over the applause. One saw the quiet absorbed image-tracing of them all when the dignities of the cathedral were told, but there is never a hint of a tear in Debussy's music. There is always sweetness, if not light; and if not fire (Beethoven said music must strike fire, not draw the complacent tear) there is always untroubled joy.

### INTRICATE TASK IS PAINTING ROOF ABOVE BIG BEN

### AMER WILL BESTOW FOREST LAND TRACT ON JELLALABAD POOR

LONDON—When the houses of Parliament assemble on Nov. 15, the cleaning and painting operations which are now being carried out will have been completed. The final stage of the work consists in the cleaning and painting of the pinnacle roof above the clock. The last time this work was done was the year of the coronation of King Edward and, owing to the great altitude at which a considerable amount of scaffolding of a somewhat elaborate nature has to be erected for the purpose, it will be readily understood that the operation is not carried out more often than is absolutely necessary. The highest platform at present in use by the men is no less than 360 feet from the ground. To those walking over Westminster bridge, or approaching the Abbey from the Birdeage Walk, or Victoria street, Big Ben presents a quaint appearance with its roof entirely encased in a young forest of scaffolding poles, the men at work appearing most diminutive at so great a distance.

### AMENDMENT TO LAND ACT IS UP IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Framed with the object of facilitating the opening up of lands for settlers, the government's land act amendment bill has just been introduced into Parliament. The most important clause in the measure is perhaps that which gives to the crown the power to take compulsorily on lease large estates for sub-division. Sub-lessees, or crown tenants, will be given the option to purchase their holdings from the original owner, and he will be compelled to sell. This clause will apply only to estates of £40,000 and over in value.

As the bill stands at present, there is every inducement to the original owner to sell to tenants placed on the land by the crown, since he can obtain the increment of land up to 10 years; if, however, the land is not sold within 10 years, the increment goes to the crown.

Evening Wraps  
We talk enthusiastically about our evening cloaks and capes because we know they are unique; and you will agree with us if you will take five minutes to look at them. The fabrics and designs are from Liberty & Co., London. You can get them nowhere else in Boston.

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Boston.

### Railroad Officials of Illinois Pay a Visit to the State University



W. L. PARK.  
Vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, who furnished special cars for university trip.

### MR. HULL ELECTED AT BY-ELECTION

JOHANNESBURG—Mr. Hull, minister of finance, who was defeated at the general election, has now been elected by a majority of 319 at the by-election at Barberton. The member who had been elected for Barberton at the general election, retired in order that a seat might be provided for Mr. Hull. Considerable surprise is expressed in some quarters, especially on the Witwatersrand, where the opinion held was that he might perhaps attain a majority of not more than 50, some people going to the length of prophesying a Unionist victory. The contest aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the district with the result that the poll was heavy.

CHICAGO—A recent visit of inspection to the University of Illinois undertaken by some Chicago railroad officials was arranged by Prof. W. F. M. Goss, formerly of Purdue University, made dean of the college of engineering of the University of Illinois not long ago.

The object of the visit was to get the railroad officials to recommend that the Illinois Legislature make an appropriation for a new building to be devoted to mechanical instruction and experiments. The university, which has about 5600 students and some 25 or 30 buildings, has had meager endowments compared with other institutions of similar character, the total to date being about \$12,000.

## American Composer and Local Pianist Seize Opportunity

Henry Hadley sings his prize song, Carlo Buonamici discourses pianistic scholarship at Symphony concert.

WAS it the fairy that did it? It is courteous thing to do was to let him have the first honors of the program. You cannot give American music writers a fair chance, you see, unless you retire your German favorites for the time being into the background.

Heretofore, Oberon's people, when invited to take part in our concerts, very properly, after giving us their half hour of entertainment, have retired to make room for serious things. But on Friday the fairy king was not in a disciplinary mood. He handed his scepter over to Puck; and Puck told the rest to go ahead and take possession of the Symphony flutes and fiddles and not let go until they had their fun out.

So there was only fairy music at Mr. Fiedler's sixth matinee; or, to put it more correctly, there was some music that Oberon's folk made, other music that they spoiled; fairy fiddling, we might say, and fairy meddling.

The trouble began when the "Roman Carnival" overture was about a third part played. You would have said that the conductor when preparing for the concert had taken his men just that distance in the overture, and finding they were doing well, rapped his baton for a halt and practised the work of Berlioz no further. You might have said, too, that the Friday matinee was showing itself to be in truth what its official name implies, only a rehearsal and not in the severest sense of the word a concert.

In sufficient explanations. The blame lies with Oberon for letting his scepter go out of his hands. Thought Puck: "If this is a Roman carnival, I surely belong in it. Fairies! To your posts!" and at every violin's bridge at once a fairy stood, and into the tube of every flute, clarinet and horn crept another.

Such a joggling as the rhythm got at that moment! And it never found its balance again while the overture lasted.

"That was not very well done of us," said Puck to his crew. "No, harm, however, for 'carnival' means each one act as he pleases. Ready, now, to go to your places again! Here comes Mr. Hadley, who brought us to Boston today, and we must do our best for him. All remember your tricks. Which of you is to be the spotted toad? Who is to be the leaping fish, and who the shooting star? Yes, and just as the fiddling is coming to an end, Mustardseed is to crow. Make it more like a sneeze, Mustardseed, and they will all laugh in spite of themselves. Twenty minutes before your turn comes, Watch Mr. Buonamici's piano.

Max Fiedler is a busier conductor this year than he has ever been before since he came to Boston, and all to the benefit of our musical life. The Cecilia Society's choral program now entrusted to his care will call out those energies which the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony indicated were latent in him. Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" is the work to be given at the first Cecilia concert, Mr. Fiedler directing, and the complete Symphony orchestra assisting Thursday evening, Dec. 1, in Symphony hall.

Only season tickets for the three Cecilia concerts will be obtainable until Friday, Nov. 25, when unsubscribed tickets will be put on sale at the Symphony hall box office.

Suppose the director of the orchestra had undertaken to present this week a Strauss number, where would Mr. Hadley, the visiting conductor, have been with his little time poem on the "Culprit Fay"? Surely, if the conductor of the Seattle orchestra were coming across the continent to perform his music here, the

### HOME SAFES TO BE ISSUED TO PUBLIC SOME TIME IN APRIL

LONDON—Reference has already been made to the proposed introduction of home safes by the postoffice savings bank authorities, as a means of assisting depositors to save money. It appears that these home safes will be ready for issue about April next year. It had been the intention of the postoffice authorities to issue them in January next, but it has not been found possible to complete the necessary arrangements in time. By means of these safes the depositors will be able to put by money, which it will be possible to extract only after the safe has been unlocked at a postoffice, where the key will be kept.

It is believed that the innovation will be most popular, and that application will be made for upwards of a million of these safes as soon as they are ready for delivery. In order to insure that only genuine persons shall obtain possession of these safes a deposit of 2 shillings and a registration fee of 1 shilling will be charged for each safe issued. Great care will be taken to prevent the loss of the key which will be chained to the wall at the postoffice. As soon as the depositor considers that his safe contains sufficient money, he will take it to the postoffice, where it will be unlocked and the money placed to the credit of his account.

It is felt that the Legislature acts more quickly in making an appropriation if the expression of the need comes from a source outside the university. The party reached the university Nov. 9, in special cars furnished by Vice-Pres. W. L. Park of the Illinois Central. They visited first the library, then the agricultural plots where experiments with grains and soils have been carried on consecutively for 32 years. There is a farm of about 450 acres for purposes of experiment and instruction. In the dairy of the university the students make 400 pounds of butter a day.

W. L. PARK, soprano, and Miss Marie Nichols, violinist, appear in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 21, French, German and English program.

Mme. Jomelli, soprano, and Miss Marie Nichols, violinist, appear in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Piano recital by Kurt Fischer, an instructor at the New England Conservatory of Music, who makes his first public appearance before an American audience Tuesday evening, Nov. 22. Mr. Fischer's compositions are Bach, Beethoven, Grieg, Chopin and Liszt.

Recital by Miss Edith Thompson, pianist, and Nikolai Sokoloff, violinist, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 7.

Piano recital by Benedict J. Fitz Gerald, Thursday evening, Dec. 8.

Two sonata recitals by David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Mannes, pianist, on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 13 and Jan. 24.

The sonata recital by Anton Wittek and Mme. Vita Wittek will be given in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 13.

The Flonzaley Quartet plays three Thursday evenings in Chickering hall: Dec. 8, Jan. 28 and Feb. 23.

The dates of the Long Club concerts of music for wind instruments are Dec. 26, Feb. 13 and March 6. The place, Chickering hall.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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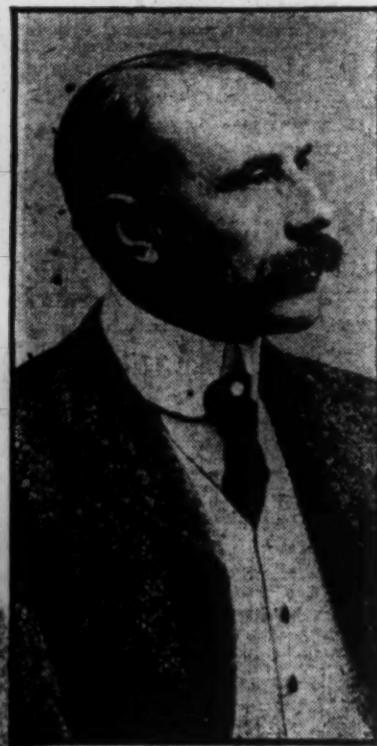
At Worcester Studio, Tues., Wed., Thurs.

20 Huntington Ave., Boston.

## Sir Edward Elgar's New Violin Concerto Is Great Work

This composition declared by Fritz Kreisler, to whom it is dedicated, to be of greater importance than anything since the Brahms. Thoroughly modern but without cacophony.

Composer of New Work  
for Violin, Said to Be  
of Utmost Importance



(Photograph by J. Russell & Son.)  
SIR EDWARD ELGAR.

### Telegraphic Briefs

THE FIRST LUMBER MILL.  
ESCONDIDO, Cal.—The Escondido Lumber & Grain Company has opened a lumber mill here. It is the first of the kind ever operated in the valley.

STEEL PLANT TO BE ENLARGED.  
DENVER.—The big steel plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Pueblo will be enlarged at an early date. The plant now operates 12 open hearth furnaces.

NEW PROFIT WINNER.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The annual report of the national statistician, which is now completed, shows that 432,000 bushels of onions were harvested this year and the value is given at \$17,400 by conservative statisticians.

OFFICE FOR SAN MARCOS.  
NEW YORK NEWS, Va.—D. J. Phipps, San Marcos News, has been advised by the post office department that he has been awarded the contract for the construction of the postoffice building at San Marcos, Tex., at a figure approximating the sum of \$50,000.

THE CONTROL ELECTRIC LINES.  
BUFFALO.—It is rumored that representatives of the Harriman interests are to assume the management of the Pacific Electric lines outside Los Angeles under the general direction of W. Harriman, leaving to H. E. Huntington, head of the roads within the city.

FRENCH SHIP COMING.  
DIEGO, Cal.—Among the vessels way to San Diego, the French *David d'Angen*, Captain Guenep, the first of the deep sea wind jammers to enter the harbor. It was loaded at Hamburg, and sailed for this port 129 days ago.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.  
VICTORIA, B. C.—The report of the royal commission on forestry and kindred matters has been presented to the government. The findings will form the basis in legislation for the better protection of forests, to be presented to the Legislature in January.

FEDERAL RELIC IS SOLD.  
PORTLAND, Ore.—A derrick of the post office department was anchored when Kafka Bros. of Portland purchased an iron safe which had been in the building so long that neither the records of the local office nor the department at Washington laid any claim to it.

### AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
THE ENTIRE CECILIA SOCIETY  
MAX FIEDLER, Conductor

BOSTON SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRA  
THURSDAY EVE, DEC. 1, 1910, AT 8.  
GRANVILLE BANTOCK'S  
OMAR KHAYYAM  
(First performance in Boston)

SOLISTS  
Margaret Keay, George Harris, Jr.  
Robert Maitland.

THURSDAY EVE, FEB. 16, 1911, AT 8.  
PIERNE'S MUSICAL LEGEND  
THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE

SOLISTS  
Corinne Rider-Kreiss, Edmund Clement, Edith Chapman-Gould, Claude Cunningham.

A CHILDREN'S CHORUS OF 100  
GOOD WINS, 1910, AT 8.  
JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH'S  
THE PASSION MUSIC

(See advertisement)

COLONISTS  
Marie Zimmerman, Janet Spencer, George Hamlin, David Bishop.

Season tickets, for the three concerts, \$20.00, \$4.50, \$3.00, now on sale. Single seats Nov. 25, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.

BY HADDON SQUIRE.  
LONDON.—At last we are to have a new violin concerto! Every season brings us new players, one might almost say by the dozen, but the seasons come and the seasons go without the appearance of any new violin work of really first rate importance. Perhaps no repertoire is so limited as that of the violinist. Most of the concertos could, with advantage, be put away and not heard for two or three years, for they are worn threadbarely constant repetition. The Brahms was the last great concerto. And that, perhaps, has ruined more reputations than it has made. Only the very biggest players can grapple with it.

At a Philharmonic concert on Nov. 10 Kreisler was on the program to play the eagerly awaited violin concerto by Sir Edward Elgar with the orchestra under the direction of the composer himself.

No living composer, perhaps, is more fitted to write a violin concerto than Elgar. Years ago he studied the violin with a view to becoming a solo player, and has a large and practical knowledge of the instrument's resources, both technically and otherwise. His style of writing also is peculiarly suited to such a work. All these circumstances made the first performance on Nov. 10 one of very unusual interest, quite apart from

the fact that a new work by Elgar is always an event.

The present writer has been privileged to play through the concerto with Mr. Kreisler from the piano score and for the special benefit of The Monitor readers the great violinist was kind enough to answer some questions put to him regarding the work.

"In your opinion, does it rank with the Brahms and Beethoven?"

"Yes; we have not yet had a romantic concerto of this value."

"Has there been any really great concerto since the Brahms?"

"No."

"Taking into consideration the newer developments of musical art, how does this work stand?"

"In a way, quite outside; although from the player's point of view it is perhaps the most difficult of all concertos for endurance, and it is the first to have all the intricacies of modern scoring.

Elgar regards it as one of his finest works. He tells me he has used many youthful themes and that for emotional force it surpasses anything he has yet written. Although the writing is modern there is none of the cacophony we so often get nowadays. A continuous sense of almost poignant beauty runs through the whole work and it is built on tre-

mendous lines, moreover it is easily understood."

"Is there any new development of violin technique?"

"Yes, a good deal of new ground is broken, particularly in the use of double stopping. Had we not been educated by the Brahms this concerto might have been thought unplayable."

"Speaking generally, what do you personally find the most striking features of the work?"

"Perhaps the originality of the themes, and the wonderful accompanied cadenza in the last movement, which is a summing up of the whole work."

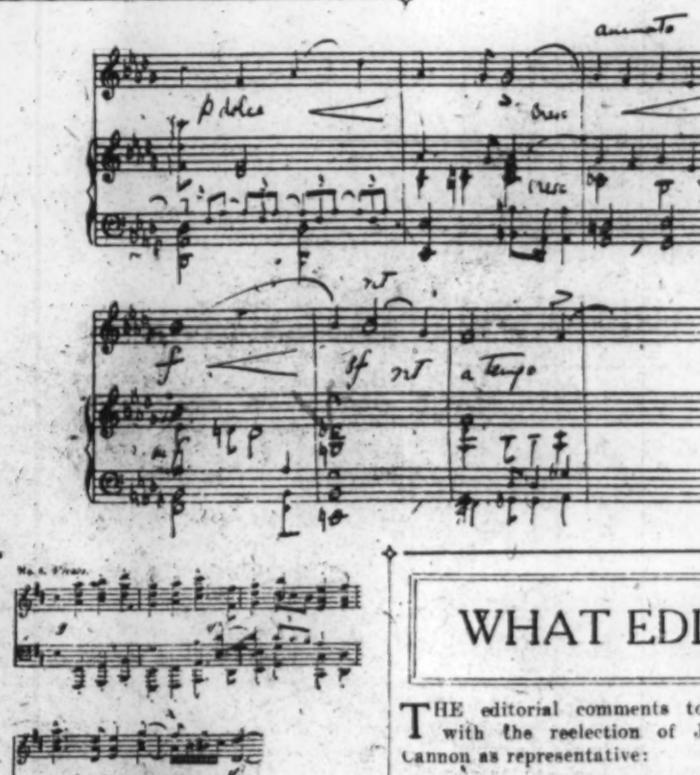
"Will you ever play this concerto with piano accompaniment?"

"No, the orchestra is such an integral part. In these days a concerto is a sort of symphony with a violin obligato."

"In comparison with living composers, how do you regard Elgar?"

"As one of the greatest, and I am particularly proud of the fact that he has dedicated this new work to me."

The concerto is in the key of B minor and of the usual three movement form, allegro, andante, allegro. There is no cadenza in the first movement. Here are the principal subjects of the three movements; the first subject being made up of practically four separate themes as follows:



### Chicago Music Notes



MRS. SIBYL SAMMIS-MACDERMID.  
Chicago dramatic soprano, who is to give a recital Dec. 1 at the Music Hall in her home city.

CHICAGO.—Friends of Mrs. Sibyl Sammis-MacDermid, Chicago's dramatic soprano, will have an opportunity to hear her in recital at Music Hall, Fine Arts bldg., Thursday evening, Dec. 1.

The program is arranged impartially to old and new songs, and composers of this country are given generous recognition.

It is Mrs. Sammis-MacDermid's intention to open her program with that great composition of Carlisim (1850) "Victorious, My Heart Is." She will also sing Schubert's "Die Altmacht," and there will be songs of Bach, Brahms, Straus, Paladilie and Rokoff. The American composers represented are Arthur Berg, Alexander MacFadyen, Daniel Protheroe, and the singer's husband, James J. MacDermid, whose "Love's Great Song" finds a place near the end of a fine program.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### AUTUMN.

Autumn is a painter bold—  
Wields a virile brush,  
Gilds the heavens with his gold,  
And on tree and bush  
Lavishes his scarlet tints.  
Dazzling to the eyes,  
Masterfully wondrous hints  
Fresh from Paradise!

Maple tree and bayberry,  
Sumac and the elm,  
Blazon forth in colors free,  
Eye to overwhelm.  
Everywhere in gorgeousness;  
Earth and sea and sky  
All appear in gala dress  
When the autumn's nigh.

Crisp and dull the autumn air,  
With a touch of frost;

Golden glory everywhere,  
Reckless of the cost.  
Cold above, but warm below—  
Autumn hath the art,  
Spite of chilly touch, to know  
How to warm the heart!

—John Kendrick Bangs.

### PENDING LEADS.

Teacher—Who is the greatest inventor?

Shaggy Haired Pupil—Pat. Pending. I guess, I see his name on more inventions than I do any other man's.—Chicago Tribune.

### ON THE COACH LINE.

City Editor—"Any radical changes for the better in football this season?"

Sporting Writer—"Verily. I under-

stand that not more than one ticket

speculator will be allowed to tackle a single patron at the same time."—Puck.

### A PUSHING BUSINESS.

"Gentlemen," shouted the drummer in the hotel lobby, "there are more men pushing the products of my factory than any other house in the country."

"And what are you selling?" ventured the timid listener.

"Automobiles, sir, automobiles."—Harvard Lampoon.

### COUNTING COSTS.

Some thoughts about  
The cost of living.  
Are cropping out  
With this Thanksgiving.

—Washington Herald.

### LANGUAGE VAGARIES.

"English is a funny language, after all, isn't it?"

"I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day say, 'If he only takes this stand when he runs he'll have a walk-over.'"—Baltimore American.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

### A STILL TONGUE.

Mrs. Green—See how nicely that team of horses go along. Why can't man and wife trot along pleasantly together like that?

Mr. Green—Well, you see, there is only one tongue between those two horses.—Christian Advocate.

### FAME vs. POSSESSIONS.

Boggs—I'd like to have my face on all the \$10 bills.

Coggs—I'd prefer to have my hands on them.—Harvard Lampoon.

Violinist to Whom New  
Concerto Is Dedicated  
Who Is First to Play It



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)  
FRITZ KREISLER.

## WOMEN URGING EARLY SHOPPING

WINONA, Minn.—Local club women have asked the merchants to encourage early holiday shopping, and have pledged themselves to do their buying early, in the interest of the shop girls. The move is in line with action that has been taken by women's and men's church clubs in the Twin Cities, to the same end.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE editorial comments today deal with the reelection of Joseph G. Cannon as representative:

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN—Uncle Joe Cannon was returned to the House "by

the usual majority." We see only one reason why he should not be a candidate for speaker, but that one is enough.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Uncle Joe Cannon is on top again in the eighteenth Illinois district. But the fact that he is reelected is of no special importance to the party or the country.

JANESVILLE (Wis.) GAZETTE—The people down in Danville seem to have a wholesale regard for "Uncle Joe" Cannon. The gentleman will be a spectator in the new House, but people will know he is there.

ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION—Mr. Cannon's speeches probably helped swell Democratic gains wherever he campaigned, and the things for which he stood unquestionably were largely responsible for Democratic victory the country over. But from first to last, he never whimpered, ducked, compromised or evaded. He "stood pat" in the last ditch.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Mr. Cannon's reelection by a largely reduced majority must be considered, however, purely as evidence of good will on the part of his neighbors. That they continue to endorse his principles does not necessarily follow. At any rate the people have minimized the speaker's power for harm by electing a Democratic Congress, in which he and his associates will constitute a comparatively insignificant minority.

THIS WEEK'S CENSUS  
RETURNS UP TO DATE  
BY OFFICIAL FIGURES

This week the census bureau at Washington issued enumeration figures as follows:

### CALIFORNIA.

Town, city or county. 1910. 1900.  
Alameda ..... 23,383 16,464

Berkeley ..... 40,434 13,214

Oakland ..... 150,174 66,960

San Francisco ..... 416,912 342,782

### MAINE.

The state ..... 742,371 694,446

Alroscoggin county ..... 59,882 54,242

Cumberland county ..... 112,014 100,689

Kennebec county ..... 62,863 .....

Penobscot county ..... 85,285 .....

York county ..... 68,526 .....

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The state ..... 3,366,416 2,805,346

Great Falls ..... 13,948 14,930

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The state ..... 430,572 411,588

### TENNESSEE.

Knox county ..... 94,187 74,302

Knoxville ..... 36,346 32,637

Memphis ..... 13f,105 102,320

The Christian Science Monitor will publish next week's total figures on Saturday, Nov. 26.

## Let Melba Sing for You and Your Guests on Thanksgiving Day

MELBA herself tells us she is delighted with her NEW RECORDS and when an Operatic Artist admits that the VICTOR TALKING MACHINE can reproduce her own voice as perfectly as she can produce it herself, she is making a competitor, which of necessity must interfere with her personal income, and be beneficial to those who

# JEWELRY BY HAND AN EXPRESSION OF ART

Personal Characteristics of Wearer May Be Taken into Consideration by Craftsman in Working Out Design.

## WORKERS ARE MANY

Those who love beautiful things rejoice that ornaments for personal adornment are made with the personal equation a determining factor. Ground out by a machine little artistic effort is possible. Made by a hand directed in turn by a mind trained to appreciate niceties of correspondence, ornaments in keeping with the character of the wearer may be had.

JEWELRY as an art has returned to its own. Like many other arts it has had its period of superficiality, its misconceptions and its commercial degradation, largely through the interest aroused by the arts and crafts societies, along with other crafts it has risen now above the swamp of commercialism.

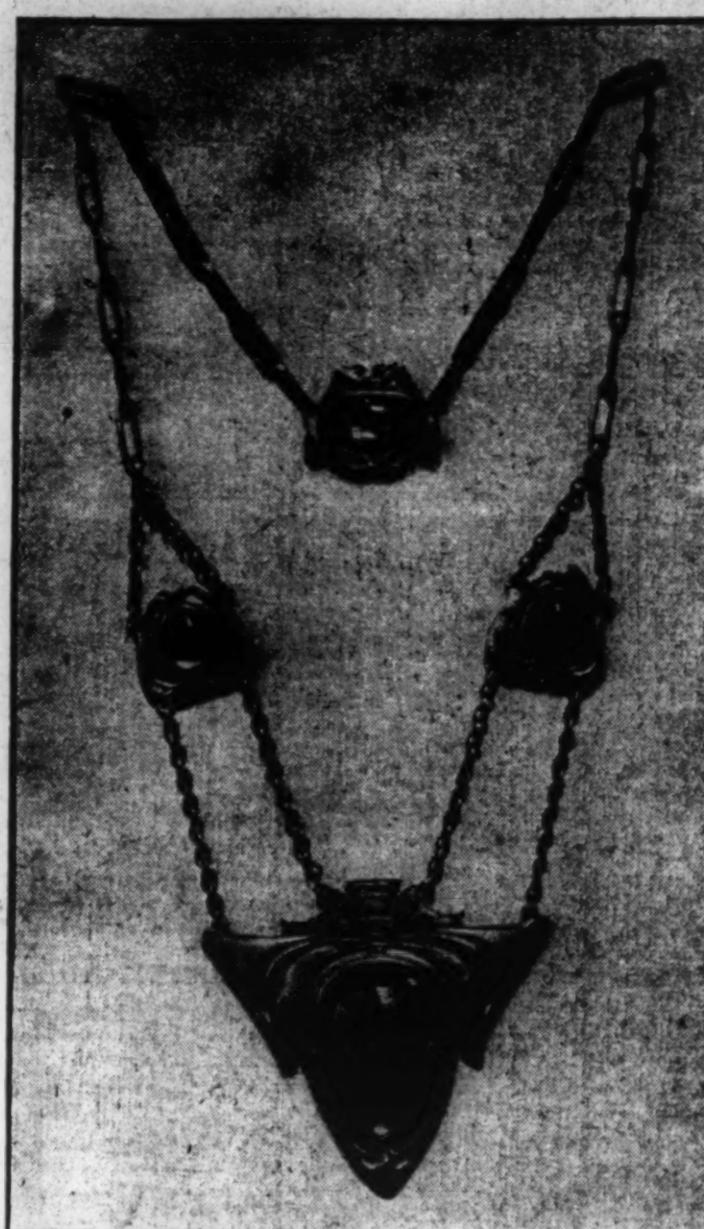
Almost no other medium is as difficult for an expression of the ideal as the precious metals when confined within the limitations of jewelry. This is not only on account of its often diminutive area, but the extremely high order of skill necessary to the production of the desired effects is almost impossible to acquire without an apprenticeship extending over years of laborious effort.

To the uninitiated jewelry is merely what it represents itself to be. If it be highly polished and pleasing in line or hold some sparkling gem it passes cur-

rent and regardless of its process of manufacture or of how many duplicates there may be, it is accepted at its face value. But jewelry according to the craftsman's tenets should be more than a bauble and its manifold reproduction places it in the same class with the chromo as compared with its original. Neither can jewelry as an art be carried on commercially any more than can painting or sculpture, some knowledge of each of which is requisite in its creation.

One cannot conceive of a beautiful landscape produced by a number of painters, no matter how celebrated each may be along certain lines. A first may be greatly impressed by the beauties of the sky and its cloud effects, and may be able to portray these with feeling, another finds his theme in the storm-tossed water, another in trees, another in architecture, and still another may have a fine conception of atmospheric effects. Yet should they attempt to group their talents on one canvas the effect could not please the educated eye. An analogy might be found in a story told by several individuals at the same time. So it is with jewelry when considered from the standpoint of art. And yet jewelry goes one step farther in that its intent is personal. Just as it is impossible for a workman, however skilled, to carry out the thought of another without intruding his own personality, so is it necessary that an article so intimate as a piece of jewelry should conform to the requirements of the wearer in form, color and line.

Therefore, to be classed as artistic, jewelry must be the individual expression of the artist adapted to the position it is to occupy. It is not difficult to realize that a lady's ring would be quite out of its province upon the hand of a man; nor is it necessary to go to such an extreme for an illustration. It resolves itself then into that undeniable quality "the eternal fitness of things." Being by its nature a part of personal,



INDIVIDUALITY OF JEWELRY WROUGHT BY CRAFTSMAN MAY CORRESPOND TO PERSONAL TRAITS OF WEARER.

Pendant and chain of silver and amethysts designed and executed by James H. Winn.

adornment, it is art only as it holds its place and should not be the wearer's introduction by its prominence, but should rather become absorbed in the

whole scheme in such a manner that its absence rather than its presence would be felt.

In the semi-precious stones, with their

almost limitless variations of color and texture, together with the use of enamels, and the tones possible of attainment by the treatment of the metals, almost endless color schemes may be conceived. Add to this the principle of design, with its orderly arrangement of light and shade, its harmony of line and balance of space and mass, together with the skillful manipulation of the metal itself and the rendering of a pleasing texture on its surface and the completed work, if conceived in the proper spirit, is prepared to fulfil its mission as a thing of beauty, unobtrusive, dignified and personal.

Let it not be understood that the use of precious stones is here discountenanced; not at all. On the contrary, they are to be quite seriously considered. Rather should care be taken that their precious qualities shall not be abused or overlooked. The diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal and pearl all have their distinctive and relative place and are to be considered from standpoints of form, color, brilliancy, and general effect on the whole as to their position and prominence. To compel a diamond to give of its radiance to the high lights of a design or by its lack of positive color to relieve the feeling of too great a mass or to represent openings or to scintillate as a drop is to bring it into harmony with its surroundings and rob it of a selfish interest. This brings in the question of opportunity and we realize that by its very nature the diamond is to a greater or less degree "dressing" and so for everyday wear and conformity to ideals of dress the semi-precious stones in their homely way satisfy the requirements of harmony and general fitness when incorporated with good design and metal of the proper tone and texture. By the term "texture" as applied to metal is meant that disposition of the surface which corresponds to atmosphere in terms of painting, and is produced by "tooling" with punches, whereby a design may indicate motion by suggested lines, or by a "planished" or hammer-smooth surface imply rest. On the proper rendering of this important factor depends in a great measure the tonal quality of the work. Many workers are engaged in this handicraft and their earnest efforts are affording opportunities for obtaining those things which are not alone a decoration but fitting objects of adornment, distinctive, individual and in good taste.

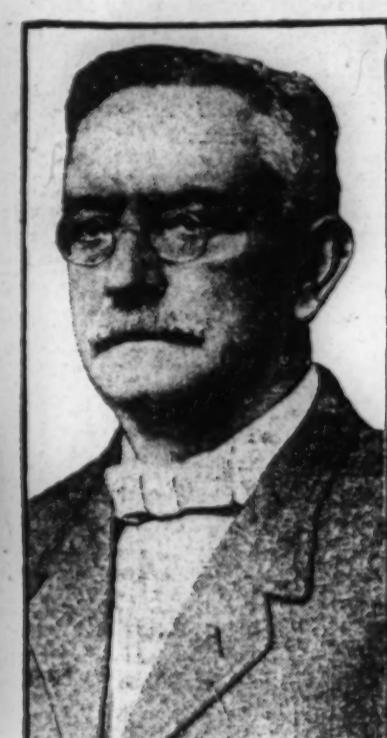
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The membership of the club has grown to nearly 1000, and its work is said to be of great civic and industrial value, because it includes representatives of widely diverse interests and opinions. The best available authorities are procured for the discussions, and the subjects chosen are those to which the public attention is directed at the time.

## ECONOMIC CLUB OF BOSTON TENDS TO KEEP CAPITAL AND LABOR ON FRIENDLY TERMS



WILLIAM H. LINCOLN, President.



HARVEY N. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

(Photo by Chickering.)

especially those affecting capital and labor.

The views heard at these meetings are not merely those of individuals but of large bodies of men, for the club invites representatives of large organizations to tell just what and why this or that organization is working for or opposing, as the case may be. In a few words, the Economic Club of Boston furnishes a non-partisan platform for live topics of economic, social and political purport.

The Economic Club has offices at 36 Beacon street in conjunction with the National Economic League, which has been engaged for the last few years in perfecting a plan for the education of the American people on economic and social problems. The formation of the Economic Club resulted in the organization of similar clubs in most of the New England states and even outside of which the Economic Club of New York with its 1200 members is the largest.

These later-formed clubs are closely affiliated with the National Economic League, which is of great assistance in arranging their meetings. The aim of the league is practically the same as individual clubs, although its scope is much more far-reaching. It has a national council which represents in an equitable manner the various sections of the country, and whose duty it is to define from time to time the issues to be considered, and to recommend discussion by the various clubs subject of the most importance.

The officers of the Economic Club of Boston are: President, William H. Lincoln; vice-presidents, E. H. Cleary, Harvey N. Shepard and Prescott F. Hall; treasurer, Harvey S. Chase; secretary, J. W. Beatson. The executive committee of the National Economic League consists of the following: William H. Lincoln, chairman; Charles J. Bonaparte, John Graham Brooks, George Burleigh Jr., Edwin Ginn, Peter Stenger Greenup, Charles C. Jackson, David Starr Jordan, Charles F. Libby, John D. Long, Jacob Gould Schurman.

J. W. BEATSON, Secretary.

## MR. NAGEL FAVORS FEDERAL CHARTERS FOR CORPORATIONS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, advocated federal charters for corporations at the sixteenth annual John Jay dinner given by the Commercial Club here Friday night. "Foreign Commerce" was his subject.

Active and rational cooperation between the national and state authorities is absolutely essential to a successful solution of the common problems with which they both are confronted, according to Secretary Nagel. He declared himself a believer in both state and national authority, saying he "read the constitution to mean that the integrity of both were guaranteed."

"The old restrictions upon federal authority and federal appropriations have been swept away," he said. "Generally in all directions the old barrier has been broken down, and it is admitted in practice, if not in platform, that national authority is absolutely essential to meet national problems, as they now present themselves. If this is true at home with respect to domestic affairs, it is infinitely more true with respect to foreign affairs."

"So far we have practically no commercial operations that base their authority upon anything but state authority. The inconvenience of that system, even in our interstate commerce, has been sufficiently manifested. I am persuaded, for one, that the conflicts, the inconsistencies and the embarrassments with respect to interstate commerce alone are enough to call for the organization of corporations under federal charters."

## CUNARD LINERS FOR FISHGUARD

Two of the Cunard line steamers, the Franconia and Ivernia, both in the Boston service, will during the summer stop at the port of Fishguard on their eastbound trip to land passengers for England and the continent, according to an announcement made by the Cunard line.

The new schedule will enable a passenger sailing from Boston on Tuesday by the Franconia to arrive in London on Wednesday morning, eight days later, and in Paris Wednesday evening, a fact which will bring Boston several hours nearer to the latter ports. The Ivernia will also land passengers on Wednesday, at a later hour.

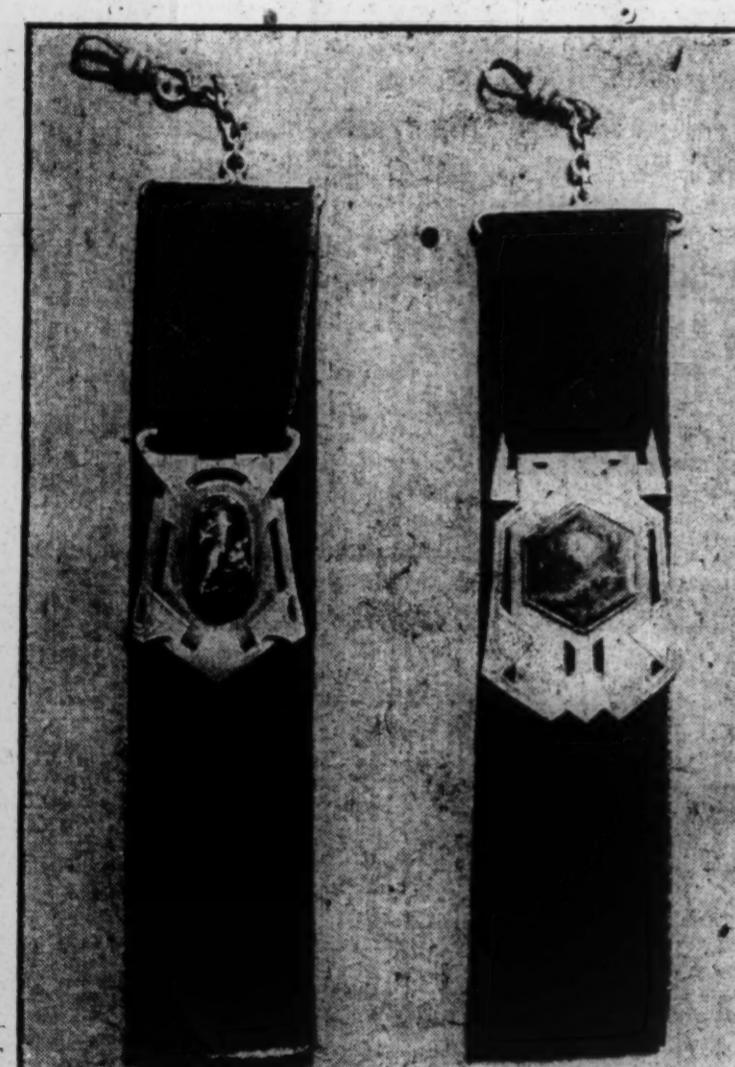
## PRINCETON GIFT TEA-PARTY RELIC

PRINCETON, N. J.—John R. Tweeddale of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, has presented to Princeton University library a small cake of tea, which he says was part of that thrown into Boston harbor by the famous Boston Tea Party.

The sample is accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the reasons for believing that it is genuine. The tea was obtained by one of Mr. Tweeddale's ancestors and has been carefully preserved during succeeding generations, he says. The gift is on exhibition at the library.

## CANADA STEAMER LINE OPPOSED

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Reports received from the various West Indian colonies show that all the colonial legislatures are opposed to the plan to discontinue the direct steamship service to England in favor of a line by way of Canada, as recommended by the royal commission.



HAND-MADE JEWELRY HAS ARTISTIC EFFECT IMPOSSIBLE IN THAT MADE BY MACHINE.

Two fobs of silver and Labradorite designed and executed by James H. Winn.

## AN ELECTRICAL AERIAL LADDER FOR SPRINGFIELD

With New Fire Apparatus City Believes It Will Have Largest Auto Equipment in Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In a short time there will be delivered to this city the most modern piece of fire apparatus yet invented, an electrically operated aerial ladder. The ladder will be propelled by motors in the wheels, and during tests has developed 20 miles an hour. At about the same time the department will receive an electrically operated hose wagon.

It is believed that with these two machines Springfield will have the largest automobile fire equipment of any city in the country. It already has a gasoline operated combination chemical and hose wagon, two gasoline flying squadrons and five speedy runabouts used by the chief and his four assistants.

In addition to these the inspector of wires has a runabout and there is a heavy truck used by the wire department. Two of the fire stations are now equipped wholly with motor-driven apparatus, and when the new headquarters building, now in process of construction, is completed, it will contain only automobile apparatus.

## WHIST PARTY FOR SCHOOL AID.

To promote the friendly relations between parents and teachers, which is an important feature of the work of the Boston Home and School Association, the Dudley-Dillaway branch will give a whist party Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, in the Dudley school building.

## RETURNING SOLONS DISCUSS WORK OF SHORT SESSION

WASHINGTON—The work of outlining plans for legislation during the forthcoming short session of Congress has already been taken up informally by the senators who are gathering at the capital.

It is probable that President Taft immediately upon his return from Panama will confer with the Republican leaders on the advisability of attempting to put through a legislative program.

So far the subjects outside of appropriations, which may be considered are: Ship subsidy, reapportionment and decreases of the membership of the House, also President Taft's program including federal licensing of corporations, and pensioning government employees.

## EXPLANATION BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

ST. LOUIS—Before adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention here Friday, President Gompers took occasion to explain his reference to the admission of negroes into labor unions in his speech of the day before.

Mr. Gompers declared he had not intended to convey the impression that he believed the negro should be eliminated from labor unions but that the condition of negroes as a class made their case a difficult one to handle.

## MR. FITCH'S ESTATE \$212,727.

NEW YORK—Attorneys for Clyde Fitch, playwright, filed a schedule of his estate Friday, all of which goes to his father. The value is placed at \$212,727.

## NOTED SPEAKERS FOR PEACE DINNER

## GIBRALTAR FOR HAWAII PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps is going to the Philippines on a mission of great importance to the navy. He is to make a careful examination of the navy yard at Cavite, in Manila harbor, and the naval station at Olongapo, on Subic bay, as part of the general scheme of the navy department to create an American Gibraltar at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

This involves abandonment of the idea of establishing a powerful naval base in the Philippines and also involves converting the station at Olongapo into a mere repair depot.

## HOXSEY FLIES MILE A MINUTE

DENVER, Colo.—Arch Hoxsey gave the two flights Friday called for by his contracts, and in one of them made a mile a minute at the meet here.

Rising and circling to a height of about 2000 feet, he headed northwest toward the foothills until only the keen-eyed could see the machine. When he reached the field again, it was learned from his description of a lake over which he passed that he covered an estimated distance of 20 miles in 20 minutes. Hoxsey estimated his greatest altitude at 3500 feet from the ground, or 8700 feet above the sea level.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Alumni Weekly announced Friday night that it had changed from private ownership to representative management.

The stock of the publication has been transferred to a graduate corporation called "The Governors of the Yale Publishing Association, Inc." The holding company will own the Weekly, which will be under the management of Edward J. Phelps '86, Chicago; Frank L. Bigelow '81 and Edwin Oviatt '96, New Haven.

The object is to make the publication purely an alumni organ.

the school. It seems that they do not feel the necessity for learning English or advancing their education as do the men. An important feature of the work is the instruction given in the customs, institutions and laws of the country, police and fire regulations, etc., information which it is most necessary the new citizens should have.

Miss Hazard spends almost her entire time among these people and wishes to extend the work of the school in their behalf. She would make the school a forum and have it open the entire year. She would have churches, clubs and other organizations or individuals interest themselves in some one school, cooperating with its work and acting as a kind of board of appeal when anything is needed, not to visit the school but to try the judgment of those in charge. It would add greatly to the effectiveness of the work the school is trying to do, she believes, if there were such a body of people who could be turned to whenever some need should arise for some one to sing a song, perhaps, or make an address, who would remember them with little gifts of money or books, or stand ready to supply a given need. She speaks of a small sum of money given her with which she bought some pamphlets on the life of Lincoln. They have been used and used and have been most helpful. A reflectoscope given to the school at one time has meant much in

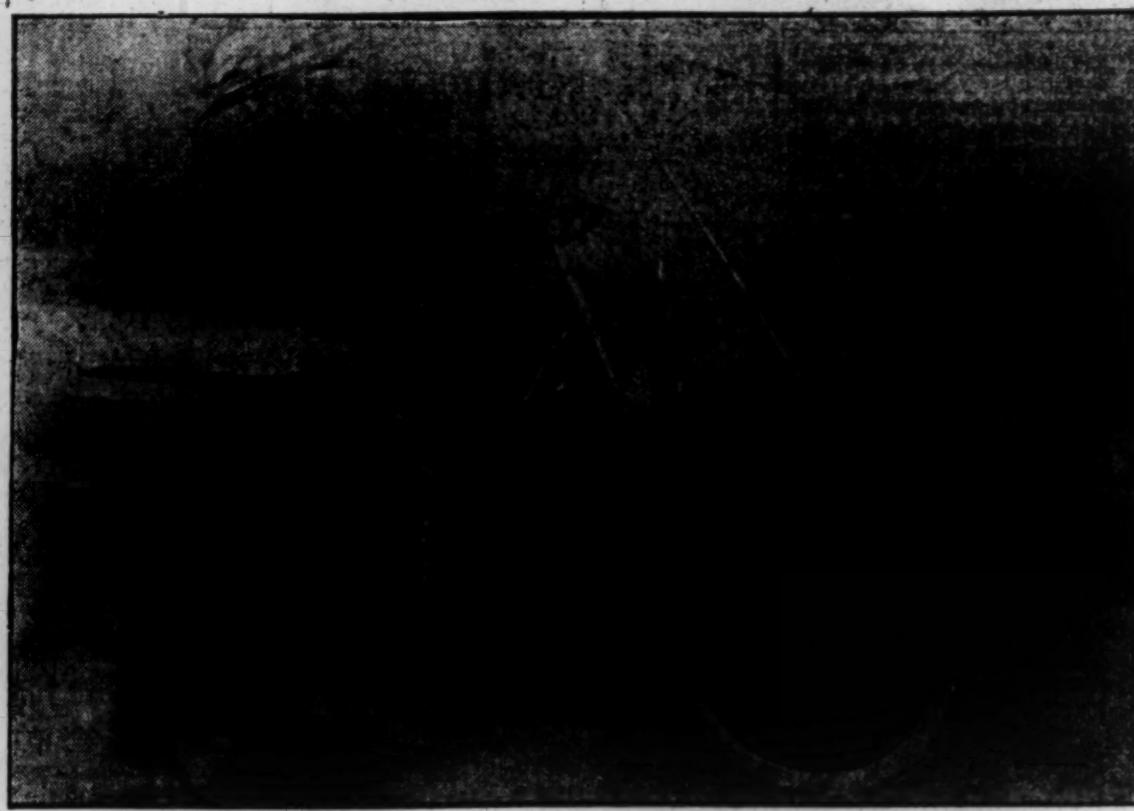
the school work. Now she would like good pictures, postals of foreign scenes, perhaps, to use with it, both for the pleasure these would give and the help they would be in studying history and geography.

While the night schools are intended for adults, the conditions are such that some of the adults are employed at night and can go to school only during the day. Accordingly a few grown men are permitted to go to the day school. They are not called upon to mingle with the children, but have special work prepared for them and are heard in their lessons between times. Some of them are well educated in their own tongue. One who goes to the school, a Chinaman, himself has a school for Chinese, which he instructs both before and after the public school sessions where he comes to learn English.

To Mr. Swan, who has had experience with schools of several different grades of society, there is not one in all the city that is so interesting and certainly none that gives better returns. The teachers work hard but enjoy it. The people respond quickly to their efforts, to every kindness shown them and are appreciative. Their improvement is rapid and wholesome. One can almost see them grow. There are no better returns for labor and money expended, believes Mr. Swan, than at the Quincy school.

So far we have practically no commercial operations that base their authority upon anything but state authority. The inconvenience of that system, even in our interstate commerce, has been sufficiently manifested. I am persuaded, for one, that the conflicts, the inconsistencies and the embarrassments with respect to interstate commerce alone are enough to call for the organization of corporations under federal charters."

## NEW BUICK 1911 MODEL RUNABOUT



CHESTER I. REED AT WHEEL OF BUICK "14" RUNABOUT.

The arrival of a new car in Boston causes but passing comment, as a rule, but such has not been the case with the Buick "14," which has been viewed and examined by hundreds, besides the numerous mail-inquiries received. The consensus of opinion is, that price considered, it is one of the finest and best prop-

ositions in the market today, and already the demand created far surpasses the expectations of the Buick company.

This car has been in the market for several months, but the demand for deliveries from western branches of the Buick Motor Company has been so great a low price, strictly up-to-date runabout of guaranteed efficiency.

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MOTOR SHOW WILL BE BIG SOCIAL EVENT

NEW YORK—Preparations for the seventh national automobile show in Madison Square Garden next January are being made on a plane which indicates that this event is coming more and more to rival the horse show as a social fete. While the Garden automobile show is always a great social function at which the ultra-fashionable in both cars and costumes is displayed, the show committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers is planning to make the forthcoming exhibition more conspicuous than ever in this respect. Every succeeding year society has been more and more in evidence at the Garden show. For the show of next January there will be two nights during each one period, from the 7th to the 11th, at which only gasoline pleasure vehicles are to be exhibited, while the double admission will be charged.

Anyone who makes a partial investigation will be astounded at the preparatory work being done in order to decorate Madison Square Garden for the automobile show. At a carpenter shop in this city two entire floors are given over to getting ready the lattice work which is to be used extensively throughout the interior. The lattice work is done in sections which are numbered so as easily to be fitted into place when installed in the building. These sections when finished are dipped in a tank of paint and when dry are stored away. W. W. Knowles, the architect in charge, declares that the lattice construction work for the forthcoming show is the biggest undertaking of its kind.

More than 7000 square yards of carpeting are to be used to cover the exhibition spaces on the main floor, exhibition hall and elevator platforms. The carpet is of a special weave of light green fabric. It is now being sewed and cut into the required lengths, and when laid it will lend something toward an effect of the cars being on grass.

## AUTOMOBILE CLUB FORMED AT DOVER

DOVER, N. H.—There was a good representative meeting of motorists here this week and an automobile club has been organized to be affiliated with the New Hampshire Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association. This club intends to work toward the completion of good roads in the state and the obtaining of just laws for the automobile. The following officers were elected: President, F. B. Williams; vice-president, W. Finley; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Flanders; directors, D. Furber, W. H. Roberts, Charles C. Goss, George H. Williams.

James Fortescue of Boston, as the representative of the American Automobile Association, assisted in the formation of the club. The delegate to the State Association is A. C. Whittemore.

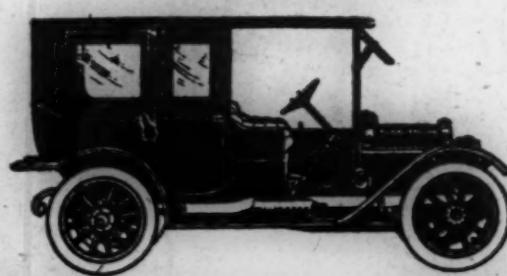
**Chalmers**

## CHALMERS TOWN CARS

We have gone just a little further than most manufacturers in designing our Town Car. It is smart, makes an impression and possesses ALL the little things which make for real luxury—none are smarter, none are better, none more comfortable—our owners tell us so and they'll tell you so.

**Whitten-Gilmore**  
907 BOYLSTON ST.  
Tel. B. B. 4003

Represented in Lynn by C. E. WHITTEN



## GRAND, CENTRAL PALACE SHOW SUCCESS ASSURED

Fifty-Nine Makers Have Already Signed Contracts for Space, With Still More Expected.

NEW YORK—That the coming independent automobile show that will open in the Grand Central Palace on New Year's eve, under the management of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, will be a big success is now assured.

Two or three weeks ago only 32 makers had signed contracts to exhibit their cars, but since then the other independent makers have been coming in at the rate of two or three a day, and on Wednesday of this week no less than fifty-nine makers had signed contracts for space.

With the possible exception of last year, when there were 80 odd exhibitors in the palace show, this is the largest number of exhibitors that have ever taken part in a show in this city, and there is every reason to believe that at least a dozen more makers will come in during the next week or so. The new exhibitors include a number of well-known makers.

In this connection, it might be well to explain that many of the cars which will be on exhibition at the coming show are new to New York and will not be seen at any other show. Many of them embody in their construction new and novel ideas, and no one, particularly a prospective agent or buyer looking for a cheap or moderate priced car, can afford to overlook the coming palace show.

## VERMONT AGENT EXPECTS A GOOD AUTO BUSINESS

"I'll sell a car for every pound," was the unusual estimate made by Walter B. Johnson of Essex Junction, Vermont, when he contracted for the sale of Velle motor cars in Northern Vermont, the other day, and he tips the scales at just 302 pounds.

Besides selling practically all of the motor cars that have been sold in Essex Junction and the surrounding country, Mr. Johnson is the magnate who is proprietor of the Johnson hotel, sells carriages, wagons, sleighs, fur coats, blankets, robes, accessories, keeps a lively stable, several restaurants, etc. "Always busy—but never so busy I can't attend to you," is his motto.

"I am firmly convinced that the year 1911 will bring prosperity for the automobile agents in the country who have the cars that will give satisfaction," said Mr. Johnson to M. H. Luce of the New England branch of the Velle Motor Vehicle Company. "I believe in the good cars and so do the people of New England. I have been in business for many years and I know that the people demand the best that the market affords in motor cars as well as any other proposition you put before them."

## ELECTRICITY IN CYLINDER.

The general public seem to be all at sea regarding the amount of electricity given off in the cylinders of the automobile by the magneto, and the meaning of the words 'amperage' and 'voltage' as applied to a magneto," said Charles Splitdorf, head of the celebrated Splitdorf laboratories. "Amperage equals heat units and the more amperage a magneto has the better the spark and consequently the quicker and the better the explosion in the cylinders. Voltage equals the length of the spark."

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

## BOSTON AUTO SHOW REQUIRES INCREASED SPACE FOR EXHIBIT

Demand Far Exceeds Last Year and Addition May Be Made to Mechanics Building.

## COMES NEXT MARCH

The ninth annual Boston auto show, which will be held from March 4 to 11, 1911, has already received such a great number of applications for space from agents and manufacturers of pleasure and commercial cars and accessories that the management is at a loss to know just what can be done to accommodate those applicants who may get their request for reservation in too late to receive an allotment.

The Boston Automobile Dealers Association has considered this matter most seriously, and while in the past the management has been able to get some relief by limiting individual firms and members of the association to exhibit space much smaller than requested, the crisis is now reached where it appears that even that method may fail in its purpose of giving all the manufacturers who desire an opportunity to exhibit. Therefore for some time Architects have been at work obtaining information as to the possibility of having Mechanics building enlarged in some way, and it is thought probable that an addition could be built on the rear bringing the building further out towards the railroad tracks.

This condition has been brought about primarily by the popular demand for motor vehicles, which was in turn the cause of many new and serviceable moderate priced cars being placed on the market. And those conditions brought the older manufacturers to the realization that the real market was among the middle classes, and they in turn began to turn out new low priced models. It has always been the purpose of the Boston dealers to further the interests of the industry in general, and every effort will be made so to arrange matters that every firm desiring to exhibit shall have that opportunity, for the management is of the opinion that the larger the show the greater will be the advertisement to the motor vehicle interests in general and that all this will go to benefit the individual agents and manufacturers.

The public is also showing greater interest than in former years, and the management in answer to inquiries states that without doubt the forthcoming exhibition will be the greatest thing of its kind ever held in this country, and if the proposed additions are possible, it will establish a new era in the history of trade exhibitions.

## AMERICAN AUTO EXPORTS SHOW A LARGE INCREASE

August Showed Falling Off but September Made Decided Gain—France Takes More Cars.

NEW YORK—Although showing a failing off compared with August of this year, exports of American automobiles in September exhibited a big increase over that month last season, the machines sent out numbering 592 and having a value of \$607,238 against 286 worth \$373,754 in September, 1909, an increase of 62 per cent.

For nine months ended September, this year showed \$10,419,999, or \$4,320,142 more than the same period of 1909, an increase of 58 per cent. In tabulated form the comparisons are as follows, the amounts including parts but not tires:

	Sept. 1910	9 months
Value	\$744,936	\$10,419,999
Sept. 1909	\$465,412	\$6,009,837

Of the countries absorbing our auto, Canada is still in the lead with \$4,137,771 worth for the nine months of 1910 compared with \$1,963,286 last year, and the United Kingdom holds second place with \$2,383,013, against \$1,712,970 in 1909.

Although for the longer period our exports to France decreased, in September alone this year's figures were \$46,122 or more than double those of 1909, indicating a revival in demand from that country. The most striking gain was made by "Other Asia and Oceania," which, in September last year took only \$6078 worth compared with \$105,071 this season.

Taking the list on the whole, an increasing foreign interest in the American auto is quite evident, and there is no doubt that in the future a large portion of the product of our manufacturers will be absorbed by the markets abroad.

## WILL HAVE NEW BUILDING.

Manager Shut of the Hupmobile Motor Company is temporarily quartered at 17 Ipswich street, during the completion of the building, 1074 Boylston street, where this company is to have hand-somely appointed and thoroughly up-to-date salesrooms.

## AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

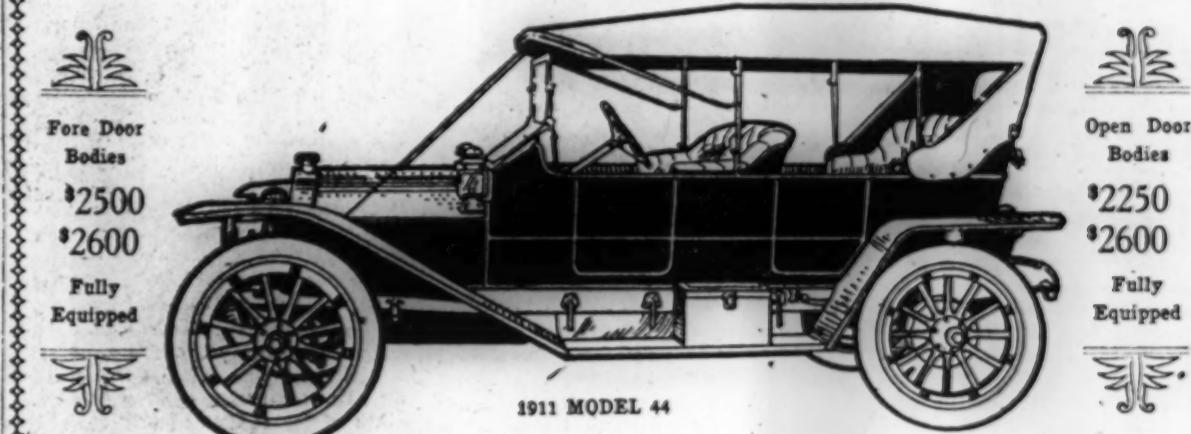
Nov. 19.....From 4:30 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.  
Nov. 20.....From 4:30 p. m. to 6:12 a. m.  
Nov. 21.....From 4:30 p. m. to 6:15 a. m.  
Nov. 22.....From 4:37 p. m. to 6:13 a. m.  
Nov. 23.....From 4:40 p. m. to 6:14 a. m.  
Nov. 24.....From 4:40 p. m. to 6:15 a. m.  
Nov. 25.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:17 a. m.

1911 MODEL 44

## THE SELDEN CAR

1911

Licensed Under Selden Patent.



Simplicity

Style

Refinement

Power

"As good as any and better than the rest."

"We laugh at hills."

Motor 4 1/4 by 5. H. P. 36:1. Transmission Selective. Clutch cone with springs. Carburetor, 1911 Stromberg. Wheels 36x4. Demountable rims. Wheel base 125 in. Springs 3/4 elliptic rear; semi-front. Drop frame. Full equipment.

Our new improvements are the outgrowths of the tried and true features of our earlier models, and these have been subjected to such thorough practical tests that this year's models have much greater efficiency than ever before.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.

## The Selden Motor Car Co. of Mass.

801 BOYLSTON STREET

Tel. 1322 B. B.

## BIG DEMAND FOR SPACE IN BOSTON MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Manager Chester I. Campbell Trying to Devise Means for Accommodating Increased Desire to Exhibit.

The great eighth annual Boston motor boat and engine show will open in Mechanics building Jan. 28, 1911, and continue until Feb. 4, inclusive, and the management states that it is already showing indications of breaking its own record as the greatest and most popular motor boat show in the world.

The office of Manager Chester I. Campbell is kept busy filing applications from boat builders and engine manufacturers and answering the inquiries of the interested public regarding the forthcoming show. The builders of complete hulls are particularly active this year, owing to the new scale of prices that has been inaugurated for their benefit on exhibit space, and the number of complete boats of every description that will be exhibited is in its self something to entice the enthusiast and prospective purchaser.

The great number of daily applications for space is a source of serious thought to the management in regard to the possibility of securing exhibit space for all desiring it, and it is thought that some effort will be made to secure more room in Mechanics building. The management is also maintaining rigid rules against the assignment of space to firms or individuals not dealing in hulls, engines, or actual motor-boat accessories.

While New England has always been partial to marine sports and industries and the Boston boat show has always gone on record as the largest and most successful held anywhere, yet all indications at present assure that the 1911 exhibition at Mechanics building will easily hold its record of long standing and even exceed its past successes.

The western builders of boats and engines are beginning to realize the great market there is for their output in the eastern and New England states, and there will be a number of such firms making interesting exhibits of their products at the Boston show. Eastern firms have learned of the intention of some of the western people to make extensive showing at Boston at that time and the local people will undoubtedly place some unusually fine exhibits to hold the trade.

## HART KRAFT CO. HAS MOTOR TRUCK

Notification reached the firm of G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, New England agents, this week that the Hart Kraft Motor Company is to turn out a new truck, 4000 to 5000 pounds capacity. Advanced specifications of the truck have been received. It will have a four-cylinder motor, vertical, in block type, 4% bore by 4% stroke. The motor is carried forward under the hood.

Ignition is by Bosch high tension magneto. The truck has a 140-inch wheel base, with 34x4 tires on front, and 38x3 1/2 inch dual tires on the rear wheels, with a 14 inch clearance under the axles. The gasoline tank has a capacity of 20 gallons, while the wheels are of artillery type with 14 spokes front and rear. The truck, it is stated, embodies all the latest features of the experiments which have been conducted in the commercial motor truck industry. A guarantee accompanies the vehicles.

## With the Automobilists

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia at its last regular meeting decided to admit ladies to membership. They will have all privileges except that of voting.

G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, distributors for the Cole "30" and Hart Kraft truck are now located in their new salesroom, 117 Massachusetts avenue. The store has been remodeled, and firm intend to make it in every respect a first class automobile headquarters.

The annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be held in New York city Jan. 11 and 12, 1911. President Howard E. Coffin says the two day sessions will be devoted to the business of the society and to technical subjects on which papers, printed in advance, will be distributed to the members.

There will be some automobile racing at the old Guttenberg track, at North Bergen, N. J., on Thanksgiving day. There will be six races, comprising a five-mile and 25-mile, all for professional drivers, and a 10-mile race for amateurs. The races are open to dealers of Hudson county or to any member of the New Jersey Trade Association. More than \$500 in trophies will be offered.

The motorists of New Jersey were pleased at the result of the elections throughout the state because of the indications are that the much-abused legislation now upon the statutes will be removed by the next Legislature. This work of securing remedial motor legislation was undertaken by the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and they canvassed all the state candidates as to their position on the requests of the motorists.

William T. Lewis of Racine, Wis., and his wife, who are now in Norway, have just covered 18,000 miles in a motor car during a trip through several European countries which began last May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis purpose completing a trip to the Orient after motor-

ing through northern Africa, returning to America by way of Honolulu before reaching home next July. They are making the tour in a Mitchell Six, manufactured by the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., of which Mr. Lewis' son, Capt. William M. Lewis, is president.

Within the past week, that portion of the vast Elmore Manufacturing Company's plant at Clyde, which it was intended to finish this fall, has been gotten through the northern Africa, returning to America by way of Honolulu before reaching home next July. They are making the tour in a Mitchell Six, manufactured by the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., of which Mr. Lewis' son, Capt. William M. Lewis, is president.

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Although millions of people in America are today enjoying the many advantages of good roads, probably comparatively few persons of that number realize that had it not been for Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, highway construction in America would not have made such tremendous strides. It is planned that the father of the good road movement in America should have a memorial erected as a testimonial to the great work he did for the advancement of highway construction. Such a movement has already been started and is meeting with much success.

## FORD RUNABOUT HAS BIG RECORD

What local owner of an automobile can boast of a 100,000 record?

Wearing its fifth coat of paint, a little battered looking and somewhat out of date, Ford model "R," owned by F. C. Royce of Santa Cruz, California, has reached the 100,000-mile service mark.

The Californian has driven the little \$500 Ford runabout since early in 1907 when it made its first appearance upon the market; the big mileage record has been made in and about Santa Cruz.

## Karran-Detroit "30"



# Mr. Straus Wants to Leave Turkey; Can He Be Spared?

American Diplomat Has  
Proved Useful Both to  
Turks and This Country

## EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE CALLED MODEL ORGANIZATION

HERE has never been an ambassador from this country to Turkey who has been able to render more efficient service in his post to the United States than Oscar S. Straus. This is partly because of his diplomatic knowledge and instincts, and partly because of his knowledge of the Turks. During his service at the Porte he has been a friend to both sides, and his known friendly sentiments to the principles of liberty have put him especially in the good graces of the Young Turks.

The connection between Turkish finances and European diplomacy is devous, but it exists, as was established through the difficulties the Ottoman government had in negotiating the recent loan finally made from Germany. While it is not general knowledge, it is still a fact that the state department was enabled to follow all the tortuous windings of the situation through the knowledge of Mr. Straus.

While not directly concerned in the financial transaction, this country has enough interests in Turkey to make it advisable for it to follow carefully developments in the near east. And it is through his intimate knowledge of the Turkish people that Mr. Straus has been in a position to render his country a great service even though he was absent from Constantinople when the German loan was negotiated.

### Embassy Is Pattern

The American embassy at the Porte is now organized on a business basis and it has been hinted that if all European posts held by United States representatives were to follow the same system there would be little cause for asking improvements in the diplomatic service. It is not given to every one, however, to be as well equipped as Mr. Straus for the highest foreign offices that this government can bestow on its citizens. Europe still is considerably ahead in training its representatives for the arduous task of diplomatic work. Considering that many difficulties now easily adjusted through the agency of diplomacy in former years led to open rupture and not infrequently to war, it can be seen how important it is that men of the greatest integrity and highest intellect transact the affairs of this country in other lands.

Mr. Straus was appointed minister to

Turkey during President Cleveland's first administration. From 1887 to 1889 he entered into the life and activities of the people among whom he had been placed with the single object of learning in what way the customs and traditions of the near eastern nations corresponded to or differed from those of the west. He realized that antagonism could never make a friend of the Turk. He found that many of the opinions held by those unacquainted with racial peculiarities could not be taken for granted. In Constantinople he became closely associated both with those in control of the government and those others who believed a new order of things should be established. The Young Turk movement was fairly under way as far back as the middle eighties, and it was Mr. Straus' exceptional opportunity at that time which later enabled the American ambassador to view in a sympathetic mood the progress of the opponents to the rule of Abdul Hamid.

### Financial Condition Better

When Mr. Straus reached this country recently on a leave of absence he said he thought the destiny of the Ottoman empire was in the hands of men capable of placing the heretofore unsatisfactory finances of the country on a more solid basis. Djavid Bey, the present minister of finance, he said he considered well qualified for this purpose. Djavid Bey's energy and his desire to apply the money to internal improvements possibly caused him to come to his rescue with the \$50,000,000 loan. An irresponsible minister of finance certainly could never have induced any foreign nation to make a money loan to Turkey where past experience had taught that extravagance and misrule were responsible in a large measure for the downfall of the former Sultan.

Mr. Straus again became minister to Turkey in 1898. Again he remained in close association with Turkish officials for two years. His return to the capital of the Ottoman empire was hailed with great satisfaction. At that time many international questions occupied the attention of the Porte, and it is said on good authority that not a few of the knotty problems were solved through the kind offices and good advice of the American minister. Foreign interests in Turkey are manifold. The missionary field is occupied by many denomina-

tions, and it must have been a matter of great satisfaction to Mr. Straus to announce on his return here that he had succeeded in adjusting all difficulties in regard to the 350 benevolent, charitable and educational institutions in Turkey before his departure for home.

### Mr. Straus Aids Business

In the latter part of 1898 and during the few years following, educational affairs were not so satisfactory in that part of the near east. Then, as now, financial shortcomings were also characteristic of the country. Concessions were obtained by which it was difficult to benefit and in general the foreign representatives at Constantinople had their hands more than full. The Turks readily entered into negotiations, but their government was unable to give satisfactory guarantee that individual agreements would not be interfered with.

The present government is more stable, and as an example of the improved conditions, Mr. Straus before his departure from Constantinople obtained the approval of the officials to the concession of the Ottoman-American Development Company, which had applied for permission to construct a railroad and operate mines in Asia Minor. Secretary Knot had supported the request for a concession, but the German government, becoming somewhat apprehensive, attempted to block the American concern and instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to enter a protest.

Diplomatic machinery was set in motion in earnest and Ambassador Hill was requested to put the matter before the German foreign office. This was done, with the result that Germany met the wishes of both Secretary Knot and Ambassador Straus, and the Ottoman-American company was told to go ahead, providing it would respect the privileges of the Germans in that vicinity. Having advanced so far, the concession matter was put before the Turkish Parliament, where it is now pending, and the presence in Constantinople of Huntington Wilson, the assistant secretary of state, may hasten the decision in view of the fact that the Young Turk party desires above all to retain the good wishes of the United States.

### Post Requires Tact

This is but an instance of the work devolving on an American representative abroad. Not only must the ambassador strive to advance the interests of his own country, but he must also exercise great care that the nation to which he is accredited is not imposed upon by schemes which, obtaining semi-official sanction at home, travel under false colors. Diplomacy is required in order to steer clear of rocks that lie hidden where it is not always easy to discover them. Commercial and industrial rivalry among the nations occupy the attention of representatives at foreign ports, and nothing more quickly leads to resentment than the belief that special privileges have been granted.

In accepting the post of ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Straus has devoted himself to diplomatic subjects partly, but several of his works are considered text books on the capital and labor problems. "The Origin of Republican Form of Government," appeared in 1885. It is still considered a valuable treatise on how the United States accepted this particular form of government, and Mr. Straus' account is proved in that he wrote 25 years ago what is made directly applicable at the present. The author fittingly quotes on the title page from Charles Sumner's "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," as follows:

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## Beautiful "Hiawatha" Pictures Hung in Brookline Home



HIAWATHA BRINGING HOME HIS BRIDE, MINNEHAHA.

Thus it was that Hiawatha  
To the lodge of old Nokomis  
Brought the sunshine of his people.  
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,  
Handsomest of all the women  
In the land of the Dacotahs.

LONGFELLOW'S beautiful poem, "The Song of Hiawatha," has been taken as the subject of a series of notable paintings in one of Brookline's charming homes, Brookline, the wealthy neighbor of Boston on the west, is celebrated for its many fine residences, an especially attractive group of which one finds in what is termed the Aberdeen district. Costly houses are here perched upon rocky eminences or embowered among trees in the picturesque valleys, located on pretty winding roads that give no hint of being but 15 minutes' ride from the busy New England metropolis.

Delightfully situated on Selkirk road is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest S. Smith, and to its dining room the reader is invited; not for the pleasure of the inner man but to look upon some remarkable tapestries. They are not woven tapestries, nor are they imitations of these rare fabrics. They are painted tapestries, a distinct product, and the work of Fraulein Marie L. A. Goettling, an artist of recognized merit. In his palace at Neuschwanstein Ludwig II, of Bavaria, had hung tapestry canvas on which scenes from Wagner's operas were painted by Bavarian artists. Miss Goettling's paintings are in the same style. Her selection of "Hiawatha" for illustration gives her picture a permanent value in view of the fact that the red men are passing away.

The Smiths' dining room is said to be the only apartment in this country whose walls are entirely covered by tapestries. Miss Goettling devoted months to the decoration, and the scenes from "Hiawatha," painted in tempera colors on imported "Gobelin" tapestry, make one complete work.

In the winter garden are two panels in French style by Miss Goettling. Other residences in Brookline are adorned by her paintings. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. La Rue Vredenburgh on Sutherland road is a room hung with Gobelin tapestries and painted curtains in empire style, and the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Townsend on Fisher hill from "Hiawatha," painted in tempera colors on imported "Gobelin" tapestry, make one complete work.

Miss Goettling, whose studio is on Beacon street in Brookline, came from Berlin, Germany to this country a few years ago. Her studies in decorative art, however, were undertaken in Dresden under the instruction of Frau Medem, who is well known to American art students. One tapestry in her brother's home in Brookline is after the old Flemish style. It was shown at an exhibition in Dresden several years since under the protection of the late Queen Carola of Saxony. Her work has included hunting scenes which were painted in the same style from old masters for Graf Nottbeck, and are hung in Schloss Tammerfors in Finland.



THE COURTSHIP.  
Yes, as in a dream she listened  
To the words of Hiawatha.  
As he talked of old Nokomis,  
And of happiness and plenty  
In the land of the Ojibways,  
Of his wrestling and his triumph.

## Dr. Holmes, Poet, Physician, Wit, Essayist

Born in Cambridge house with gambrel roof, well-loved "Autocrat" lived happy life in peaceful fashion trying to do useful things for humanity.

WERE you born in Boston, sir?" said the little man, looking eager and excited.

"I was not," I replied.

"It's a pity, it's a pity," said the little man; "it's the place to be born in. But if you cannot fix it so as to be born here, you can come and live here."

It was the professor, of course, to whom this consolatory advice was offered, but the genial breakfast-table philosopher in his three somewhat transparent disguises, and his editor, are inextricably mingled in the memory of two generations of readers, and no point of historical congruity is strained when we recall the fact that this is precisely what Oliver Wendell Holmes did. No poet is as closely associated with Boston as he, though his birthplace was at Cambridge, where a stone tablet may now be seen marking the site of that gambrel-roofed house, pen pictures of which occur so frequently in his writings.

"Know old Cambridge? Hope you do. Born there? Don't say so! I was, too. Born in house with a gambrel roof—standing still, if you must have proof. Gambrel! Gambrel! Let me beg you! Look at a horse's hinder hoof. First great angle above the hoof. That's the gambrel—hence gambrel roof."

He was fortunate in his birth-town. Combining natural beauty with intellectual advantage and these with moral culture of a very pure type, there was not in the country at that time a town better fitted to be a poet's birthplace. Mr. Winter's picturesque description of the old town as he remembers it is probably photographic, save that when he says, "Action had fallen asleep," we do well to remember that the kind of action for which Cambridge has been particularly noted—that of sending poets, statesmen and educators out into the world—is not of the sort which makes bustle, or that could be caught by views taken, as it were, from the exterior.

Looking back into the middle of the last century and to the old, scholastic city of Cambridge, where some of my early days were spent, I see, as in a vision, a time when the world seemed gentler than now it is, and a place where action had fallen asleep. The broad white streets were shaded with copious elms, willows and silver leaf maples. The houses were mostly isolated in gardens. The shining river Charles wound its sinuous way through broad reaches of golden marsh land—still and solitary in the sunshine, save for the stir of rippling grass and the flight of a wandering gull. Once every hour the long omnibus rolled lazily through the village street on its drowsy journey to neighboring Boston. Once every day the noiseless tenor of life was faintly stirred by the arrival of the Boston Transcript. The bell was rung in the church tower at 12 and the curfew at 9. At intervals the voice of the lecturer became audible."

The streets were still to be seen a few old gentlemen in waistcoats and knee breeches with glittering shoe buckles and cocked hats, the last cocked hat being worn, it is said, by Professor Popkin of the university. This is now preserved in the Cambridge library, together with the umbrella he carried when there were only two others owned in the town.

The manse, as the gambrel-roofed house was called, had descended to the poet's mother, Sarah Wendell, from her father, the Hon. Oliver Wendell, and became the Holmes homestead by her marriage with the Rev. Abiel Holmes, the poet's father, many years pastor of the Orthodox Congregational church in Cambridge.

The house had borne its part in the scenes of the revolution. The committee of safety was quartered under its roof in 1775; here Captain Arnold proposed siege of Ticonderoga, and in one of its rooms he received his colonel's

commission. Here the plans for the battle of Bunker Hill were drawn up, and both house and neighborhood were rich in historical memories. The Vassall house (afterward Longfellow's home), where Washington had his headquarters and where he brought his family, was but five minutes away; the elm under which he took command of the army was in sight, across the common, from the windows, as well as the little brown Christ church where he attended a service, and which had been occupied as barracks after the battle of Lexington. Near the house were grouped the five buildings of the Harvard University, of which the Rev. Abiel Holmes, in his history of Cambridge, wrote with intense pride.

An avenue of elms, some of them still standing, led up to the house, and a garden surrounded it. The house was roomy, solid and dignified in an imperious, hospitable style. And now (in 1889) it added to itself one other distinction.

"In the last week of August," writes Holmes, "used to fall commencement day at Cambridge. I remember that week well, for something happened to me once at that time—namely, I was born." It was on the 29th day that the good minister noted at the foot of his almanac page, "son b."

Not only lineage and surroundings were auspicious, but the time. Those then beginning their careers shared in the fresh vigor and new hopes of that early hour of the republic, and had the discipline involved in its problems, when it was just entering upon its real independence—the awakening thought that rich store of energy that found vent in the first volume.

In 1836, when he returned from two years of medical study in Europe, where he had written nothing, his "Metrical Essay," read before the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard had been assurance to his friends that the poet had not been submerged in the medical man. This poem, "Poetry," gave occasion for a volume, his first, which was published that year—the same year that Garrison's paper, the Liberator, began.

But neither this fact, nor anything that it stood for, had any significance for the poet, though his friends longed to see his talents enlisted in the service of the moral issue of the time, and Lowell made earnest and personal effort to bring this to pass. Progressive in religious thought, in matters relating to his profession, and in relation to all useful arts and handicraft, one of the two points where conservatism held him fast—the other being the form of his verse—was the question of slavery. "What has this to do with the service of our gallant and amiable chanteur?" Not only did his taste revolt from Garrison and men of his aggressive and louder type, and the milder but no less earnest men such as Samuel J. May, his college classmate, but such cultured men of his own class as Sumner and Lowell and his relative, Wendell Phillips, received at his hands neither sympathy nor aid, and as late as 1846, he stigmatized the abolitionists as "rebels," and applied still more opprobrious words to John Quincy Adams when battling in Congress for human freedom. That he was honest in his convictions may be assumed. His seeming dalliance with this issue was part and parcel of the same make-up which showed in the airy way in which he often dismissed vexed social questions—very polite and peaceful, and nobody's feelings incommoded, except, indeed, those of the friends who looked to him for something higher. His attitude in these things is reminiscent of the Autocrat who would have no "bullying facts" at his table, to intrude upon the "fuent harmonies of conversation."

It should not be overlooked that he was enough of a reformer to take a small rent for a store on Long wharf, rather than the much larger one offered by a grocer who would sell rum—a practical, active sense of brotherly responsibility such as does not always go with words. Moreover the time came when, in the crucible of the civil war, the gold was separated from the dross, and it was there seen to be very fine. His few speeches were on fire with true

(Illustrations by permission of Miss Marie L. A. Goettling, the artist who painted the tapestries.)

## YOUTH OF HIAWATHA.

Then Iago, the great boaster,  
Made a bow for Hiawatha;  
From a branch of ash he made it,  
From an oak-bough made the arrows,  
Tipped with flint, and winged with feathers,  
And the cord he made of deer-skin.

## TOYS MAKING MAINE FAMOUS

SOUTH PARIS, Me.—Nuremberg, Germany, has had to share its prestige as the great toy-making center of the world with this little village. Here wonderful machinery is turning out thousands of carloads of playthings for the holiday trade of every quarter of the world.

Gaily painted doll furniture, miniature housekeeping sets for little folks of every civilized country are built by an army of workmen, but the manufacture of doll cradles is the most interesting of all the mechanical processes. Over 100 varieties of beds and cradles are made and finished, some in white enamel, some plain cradles that the stores sell for 10 cents and some patented spring beds, with gilt decorations.

In the lumber yards where the raw material is prepared are hundreds of piles of board, some of them towering as high as the neighboring buildings. Two big sawmills are working all the time in distant forests to keep these piles replenished. In this lumber yard miniature cars run on elevated tracks with switches, turnouts and stations, on which the logs and boards are loaded for their journey through the shops

TINY BED MUST BE CAREFULLY FINISHED AND TOUCHED WITH GILT.  
Dipping play furniture in bright liquid.

from which they emerge as finished toys.

Each operator does but one kind of

work. Each machine makes its own particular part and no other. Even the little dowels for the knobs have their own special machine. As the various workmen saw out the rockers, rounds and braces they are passed quickly to the next man. A drop of glue here, a few well-aimed blows with the mallet, and the result is a finished cradle. An expert operator puts many thousands of cradles together in a single day. There is not time to go over the tiny beds with a paint brush; they are dipped in great vats of paint.

In Bethel, not far from here, the people have work in abundance in the manufacture of the millions of checkers which will be made here before the holidays. Bethel is known as the "checker town" and the demand for these articles gives rise to an active as well as interesting industry.

## COAL OPERATOR FOR SENATE.

WASHINGTON—Clarence Watson, coal operator in West Virginia, has the best chance of being elected to the United States Senate to succeed Nathan Bay Scott, according to Representative Gaines of West Virginia.

and 600 barrels containing 21,600,000 single checkers, or 85,333 sets.

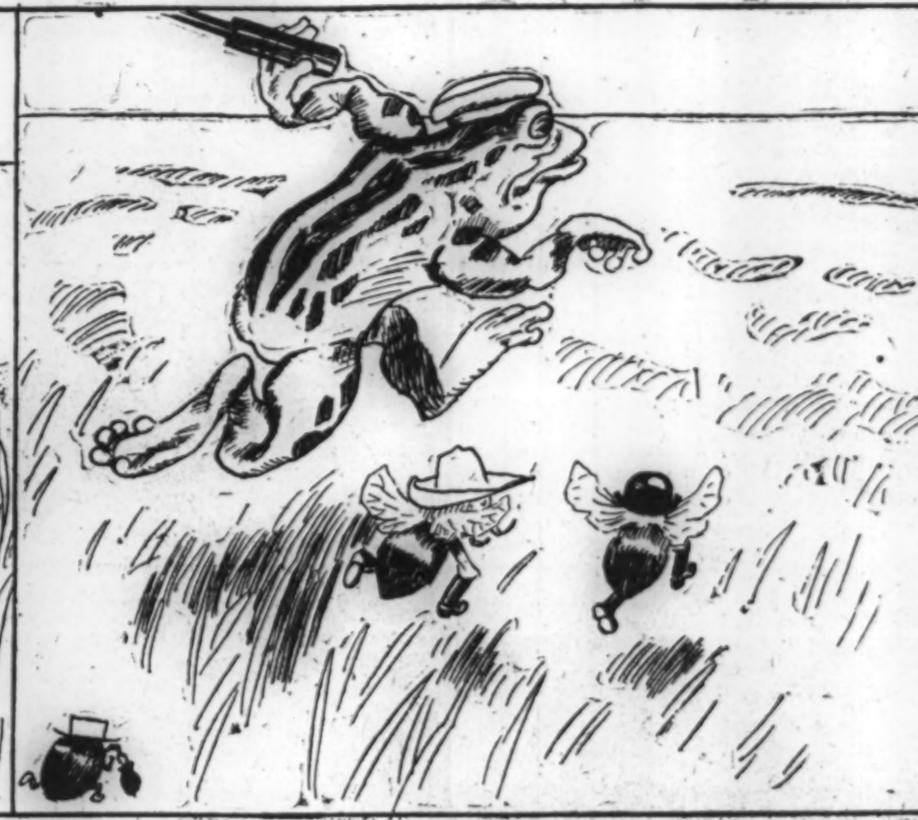
Checkers are made by an almost automatic machine to which the operator feeds a stick of hardwood. Every move of the hand makes a checker. The machine will make 140 checkers per minute. After the discs come from the machine they are colored red and black, though a few are shipped in the natural color.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

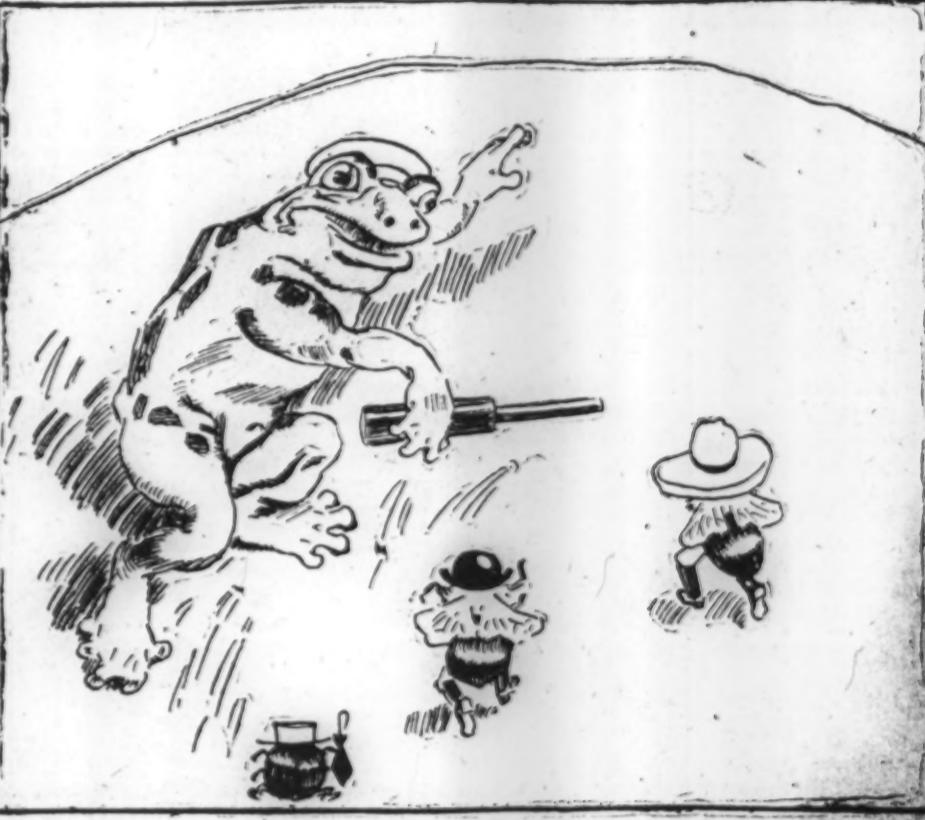
## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS  
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM

THE START.  
The sky seems to stand on the edge of the land  
Where some folks have seen the sun risin';  
Says Frog, "Let us trot and discover the spot;  
They call it, I hear, the hor-i-zon."



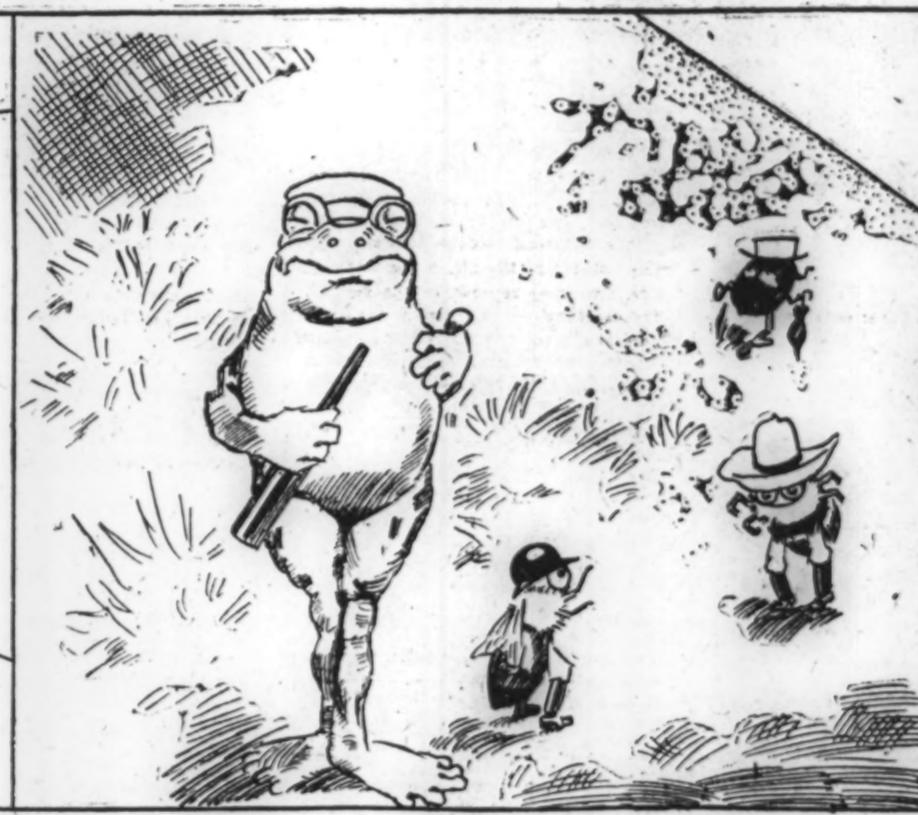
SURPRISE.  
They race and they chase a bee line to the place,  
But "This thing," says Buzz, "is surprisin';  
The faster we run toward the door of the sun  
The faster, too, hops the horizon."



HOPE.  
They scamper until they have sighted the hill  
The edge of the azure arch lies on;  
"I knew at such speed," shouts Froggy, "that we'd  
Catch up with that hurried horizon."



DISAPPOINTMENT.  
Alas, and alack! they are taken aback,  
Though forward their hope ever flies on;  
Says Frog, "I declare! it is way over there!  
And I thought that I had that horizon."



EUREKA.  
"We've got it," says he. "Will you photograph me,  
My marvelous feat advertisin'?  
Like Peary, I'll nail up a flag with the tale  
How we held up this hunted horizon."



DISILLUSIONMENT.  
Frog thinks he will sit here and ponder a bit  
On things that he needs to get wise on;  
His pride has a bump—out to sea at a jump  
Has hied his whole haughty horizon.

## CAMELS MUCH VALUED IN EAST

BESIDES using it for riding and carrying purposes the Mesopotamian Arabs depend on the camel for milk. Shoes are made from its tough, calloused hide, and in times of famine its brittle, strong-tasting flesh is eaten. Condensed milk, made by boiling fresh camel's milk until evaporation leaves only a hard, chalky substance, is prized among the desert nomads. By rubbing this substance between the hands it is reduced to powder, and when mixed with warm water it makes a refreshing drink highly esteemed among the desert folk. "Meereey," as it is called, will keep in good condition two years. When made from buttermilk it tastes sour, and is prized among the Arabs who have eaten much of sweet dates. Fresh, warm camel milk is also the food of many valuable horses owned by the desert sheiks.

Camel calves are weaned in their eleventh or twelfth month. When a camel caravan is on the march the very young camels are often tied on the backs of the mother animals, since they cannot endure the fatigues of a long march. Valuable dogs and Arab desert hounds, called "slugeys," also ride in the same way.

Unless camels have been especially trained to abstinence, they cannot go as long as is commonly supposed without water. When marching near rivers they drink twice a day. They feed largely on the tough, scrubby verdure known locally as camel thorn, which grows throughout Mesopotamia, except on the extreme desert wastes. Their habits are peculiar; unlike horses, they seem to feel no fondness for their human associates, though they seldom wander far from the caravan tents, even if left untied over night. It is no uncommon sight to see 2000 or 3000 camels on the desert waste outside Bagdad's

## SCHOOL TEACHER PUT FLOWER BED IN WRONG PLACE

A Indiana school teacher, a specialist in esthetics, planted a garden in the schoolhouse yard. Beautiful geraniums blossomed briefly and then were no more. They were destroyed by the hoofs of the young wild animals whom she thought could be made to love the flowers. The garden was repeatedly replanted with the same result, and finally the teacher, discouraged by her contact with the brute side of the young Hoosiers, resigned.

Her successor came and was informed by official gossip that she had undertaken the education of a band of young ruffians. She studied the situation for a day or two, and then approached the boy who appeared to be the leader.

"They say the boys tore up the flower garden. Is that so?" Black looks, but no reply.

"Why did they do it?" Still no response.

"It doesn't make any difference whether a boy is a ragged newsboy or a high school graduate with money, he will succeed if he is honest and wants to. A boy must be right—truthful, honest, moral, progressive, thrifty and not afraid of hard work. He has got to take hard blows in business life with a smile. That spirit of taking a hard drubbing now and then and not whining develops manhood."

"The home plate!" exclaimed the new teacher, incredulously. "Show me the spider take his place on his bow arm."

Piloted by the lad, she learned just where the bases were located, and at a safe distance laid out a new garden, which is blooming yet, the pride of the village and the special pride of those same schoolboys, who weed it and water it and sometimes wear its pansies and asters in their buttonholes.—Woman's Home Companion.

## FOREST FOLK FOND OF MUSIC

MANY of the forest inhabitants are very fond of music, and seem to take as much pleasure in it as people do. A young blue jay at one time spent two months as a guest in my home. We all know what harsh voices the jays have. Did any one ever hear one sing a sweet, tuneful little song, I wonder?

While the small jay lived with me, it was my custom to practise singing for half an hour every morning. No sooner had I seated myself at the piano and struck a few chords than "J-J" hopped over the doorkill and settled himself on the rung of a nearby chair. He listened with rapt attention, and after a few days he tried a bit of song himself. At first I had to stop and laugh, his performance was so amusing; but after a few weeks' practise he could sing very sweetly—not exactly the tunes he heard, but little ones he made up as he went along. If any noises pleased him, he began to sing.

More than 200 years ago a young violinist, Isidore Berthume, was obliged to practise on his violin many hours daily. One day he saw a spider peeping at him from its crack in the wall. Soon it ventured forth, and every day it grew a little bolder, drawn irresistibly by the sweet sounds which issued from Isidore's fiddle. At last, one day the boy had the great pleasure of seeing the spider take his place on his bow arm.

When the great herds of cattle on the plains become restless, the cowboys sing to them and often prevent a stampede in that way.

Squirrels and mice are ardent music lovers. Dr. Chomet tells us that one day, while strolling in the woods, he sang an air from an Italian opera, and, chancing to look around, he saw a number of squirrels listening to his song. The

## HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.

"How high are the clouds?"

Many varying answers have been returned to this question, and, in fact, it may be added that there is no fixed height for any kind of cloud. Some remarkably interesting measures of the height of clouds were made at Vienna by an ingenious method. Advantage was taken of the extremely brilliant light furnished for the great illuminated

fountain erected not long ago in that city.

By means of a projector it was found that a beam of light could be sent up to the clouds, producing upon them a luminous spot capable of being observed simultaneously from points on the earth two or three miles apart. By such observations the height of certain clouds of the cirrus variety was found to be as much as 10,000 meters, or nearly 33,000 feet.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## THANKSGIVING GAME.

wand holds it over some head and inquires, "The wand rests over whom?"

Then is the exile promptly to answer, "Over so-and-so," naming the right person. The trick is accomplished by having it arranged that the confederate who remains in the room shall hold the wand over some member of the company the exiled member will be able to tell over whom. The door must be left open. The confederates explain that this is in order not to interrupt the current of electricity between the voices of the company.

THROWING AT A BELL.

Take a barrel hoop, wind it with gay ribbons or crepe paper and suspend a small bell in the center. Hang the hoop up and give each guest an opportunity to throw a small bean bag. The aim is to ring the bell when the bag is thrown through the hoop. Five trials are allowed and the one who rings the most out of the five is given a reward.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## DOG TRUSTY AND THE CRANE

ONCE a poor crane was caught in a net and could not get out. She fluttered and flapped her wings, but it was of no use, she was held fast.

"Oh!" she cried, "what will become of me if I cannot break this net, and who will care for my poor little young ones in the nest?"

Now Trusty was in the next field and heard the poor crane's cries. He jumped over the fence and, seizing the net in his teeth, quickly tore it to pieces. "There," he said, "now fly back to your young ones, ma'am, and good luck to you all!"

The crane thanked him a thousand times. "I wish all dogs were like you!" she said. "And I wish I could do something to help you, as you have helped me."

"Who knows?" said Trusty, "some day I may need help in my turn, and then you may remember me. My old mother used to say to me:

"To do a kind deed wherever we can is good for bird and beast and man."

Then Trusty went back to mind his master's sheep and Mrs. Crane flew to her nest and tended her crane babies.

Some time after this she was flying homeward and stopped at a clear pool to drink. As she did so she heard a sad, moaning sound, and looking about, whom should she see but good Trusty, lying on the ground. She flew to him. "Oh, my good, kind friend," she cried, "what has happened to you?"

"A bone has stuck in my throat," said the dog, "and I am choking."

"Now, how thankful I am for my long bill, dear friend, and let me see what I can do."

Trusty opened his mouth wide; the crane darted in her long, slender bill,

## "VAN" AND "VON"

IT is a common mistake of Americans to think that the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility. In the Low Countries—that is, in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium—"van" has no particular meaning. Names with "van" are to be read on signs, as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it, as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the oldest families are without it.

In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names, without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have the right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other, he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted, he became Alexander von Humboldt, and all his descendants, male and female, take the prefix.

## CHINA'S DUCKS

Tourists in China are always surprised by the number of ducks they see. There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. Their voices are a familiar sound in every town and country spot of the sea-coast and the interior of the vast empire. Even in the large cities ducks abound. They dodge between the cooies' legs. They fit squawking out of the way of the horses. Their indignant quack will not unsilence the roar of urban commerce.

Children herd ducks on every road, on every pond, on every farm, on every lake, on every river. There is no back yard without its duckhouse. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

All over the land there are great duck hatching establishments, many of them of a capacity huge enough to produce 50,000 young ducks every year. Duck among the Chinese is a staple delicacy; it is salted and smoked like ham or peef.

## NOT ALL LINEN.

"Are these lace handkerchiefs all linen?" asked the particular lady at the bargain counter.

"No, ma'am," replied the ultra-honest clerk, "the open portions are not linen."

—Montreal Star.

## A LITTLE GIRL'S VIEW.

Teacher—Can any little girl tell me why our heads are covered with hair?

Little girl—To have something to pin more hair to.—"Life."

## The Children's Star

Published in the interest of PURE LITERATURE for children.

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## CITY CHILDREN'S COUNTRY VISIT

and with a few good tugs loosened the bone and finally got it out.

"Oh! you kind, friendly bird!" cried the dog, as he sprang to his feet and capered joyfully about. "How shall I ever reward you?"

"Did you not help me first?" said Mrs. Crane. "Shake paws and claws, Friend Trusty! I have only learned your mother's lesson, which you taught me, that—

"To do a kind deed whenever we can is good for bird and beast and man."

—Ladies Home Journal.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD  
WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XXXV.

WE have now in view the delights of a ride down the Rhine, speeding by rail from Lucerne to Mainz, but stopping on the way to visit the fine old castle at Heidelberg. The Rhine is said to receive, directly or indirectly, the waters of upward of 12,000 tributaries of all sizes. Leaving out of account the innumerable glacier streams that swell its volume above the Lake of Constance, the most important affluents to its upper course are the Wutach, the Alb and the Wiese, descending on the right from the Black Forest and the Aar, draining several Swiss cantons on the left. In the upper Rhenish basin, between Basel and Mainz, the main tributaries are the Ill and the Nahe on the left, and the Neckar and the Main on the right. In the narrow part of the valley between Bingen and Cologne the Rhine receives the waters of the Lahn and the Sieg on the right and those of the Moselle (bringing with it the Saar), and the Ahr on the left. The length of the Rhine is about 800 miles, but the distance in a direct line between its source in the Alps and its mouth in the German ocean is 400 miles.

Between Mainz, where we take the boat, and Cologne the Rhine is one of the most picturesque rivers in the world. Flowing north, it is over 1500 feet wide at Mainz, but here it is deflected to the west by the barrier of the Taunus. It follows the new direction for about 20 miles, but turns to the north again at Bingen, "fair Bingen on the Rhine." The valley narrows and the rocky hills abut so closely on the river as often, barely to leave room for the road and railway on the bank. This is the most beautiful part of the whole course of the stream, abounding in the old castles, the romantic crags, the sunny vineyards and the pretty lateral ravines that have combined to make the Rhine so favorite a resort of lovers of natural beauty. We pass Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven, the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein and numerous other points of interest before we reach Cologne.

Cologne has a cathedral, a perfume and a bridge of boats that are equally famous. The bridge of boats, which is nearly 1400 feet long, connects Cologne with the suburb of Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine. The cathedral, in the form of a cross, has a length of 480 feet and a breadth of 282 feet: the height of the central aisle is 154 feet, and that of the towers is upward of 500 feet. The building is one of the finest and purest specimens of gothic architecture in Europe. The foundation was laid about 1250. The choir was consecrated in 1322. At the time of the reformation work on the structure ceased entirely. Later progress was interrupted from time to time, and it was not till about the opening of this century, that the second tower was finished, thus completing the church.

## WATCH THE CORNERS

WHEN you wake up in the morning of a chill and cheerless day And feel inclined to grumble, pout or frown, Just glance into your mirror and you will quickly see It's just because the corners of your mouth turn down.

Then take this simple rime,

Remember it in time,

It's always dreary weather in country-side to town When you wake and find the corners of your mouth turned down.

If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts Ang begin to count the blessings in your cup, Then glance into your mirror and you will quickly see It's all because the corners of your mouth turn up.

Then take this little rime,

Remember all the time,

There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill life's cup If you'll only keep the corners of your mouth turned up.

—Lulu Linton in Progressive Teacher.



## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.

EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED, 39 Ridge Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

PHILATELISTS are classed into two groups, the general collector and the specialist. The former collects stamps from all countries in the world, while the latter selects some particular country or a few countries to which he confines his efforts to secure what stamps he can that are issued by those countries. A beginner should always start as a general collector in order that he may get a good general collection, and then, when he has acquired the stamps and experience, he can specialize.

There is a particular kind of stamp which the beginner and in fact every collector should leave alone, and that is the speculative issue, made solely for the purpose of extracting money from inexperienced collectors. Many of them are in the form of Central and South American stamps and will easily deceive an unsuspecting collector because of their beautiful designs and brilliant colors. Some of these stamps can be detected upon close inspection, as they are always unused and sell at prices much lower than the originals are worth.

A beginner will find a catalogue of great value, for it helps him to know where to place his stamp in the album and tells about the different shades, varieties, watermarks and values. A collector who studies his stamps will find a magnifying glass of great convenience. On account of the small area of the stamp, the design is reduced in size and much that cannot be perceived by the naked eye is revealed by the magnifying glass.

## REVENUE STAMPS.

Almost every collector receives from time to time stray copies of revenue stamps in the mixed lots that reach him from abroad, which revenues he may view as being outside his line, and may either throw them away or put them aside in the hope of their proving useful

at some future time. Such revenues he may be glad to sell for a small sum, or to exchange for stamps in which he is more interested.

It would be well for a beginner in revenue collecting to get into correspondence with collectors of this type. When revenue collecting becomes more popular and the value of copies is more generally understood, the likelihood of securing cheap lots in this way will be lessened.

Commenting upon general collecting and specializing, Mr. Ewen, a prominent philatelist of London, said in part: "We consider that general collecting is the backbone of the hobby. Specialization, although perhaps scientifically a higher form of collecting, tends to increase the demand for really rare or abnormal varieties at the expense of the rest of the stock. General collecting evens up the demand, so that everything is salable.

In other words, the system of collecting fostered by exhibitions and club displays increases the demand for what a dealer has not in stock and diminishes the sale of stock after it has been picked over by one or two specialists, whereas with general collecting there is a general demand for everything."

## STAMP DICTIONARY.

Essay. An artist's design for a new stamp.

Fac-simile. A representation of a genuine stamp.

Fiscals. Revenue stamps.

Forgery. A counterfeit.

Government counterfeit. A stamp printed by the government from a new plate made to imitate an old one now destroyed.

Government reprint. A reprint issued by the government.

Grill. An emboss, consisting of rows of raised points covering some portion of a stamp. By running the finger over these points they feel rough to the touch. See stamps of the United States for 1869.

Groundwork. The background of the design on a stamp.

Gum. Dextrine, gum Arabic, gum senegal, etc.

Heraldic emblem. The mark of family distinction found on coats of arms, etc.

Impforate. A stamp without the small holes punched around it.

Laid paper. Paper containing parallel lines watermarked in its texture.

## WAYS OF COLLECTORS.

One of the peculiarities of collectors is the desire to purchase stamps temporarily out of market. Papus is a case of this sort. Collectors seem possessed with the idea that they must have a complete set of their stamps. A specialized collection is a valuable asset, but if every one has the same goods to sell there is no market. One glance at the map, with statistics of the island, must show its people have little use for postage stamps; therefore a small supply will last a long time.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of store?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Minnow.

REVENUE STAMPS.

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## WHY?

WHY does a dog generally turn round three or four times before he lies down to sleep?

It is supposed that this almost invariable practise is one of the dog's natural instincts, altered or modified to his domesticated life; for when in a wild state he takes up his night quarters in a field of tall withered grass or among reeds or rushes, thus wheeling round he separates the vegetation in the spot where he is to lie and forms a bed with curtains all around for his protection and warmth.

## POSITION!

said Miss Marsden.

"Forty-nine pairs of feet and hands and eyes,"

"This morning," Miss Marsden said, "we will talk about our pets. Any one who has some pet at home may tell us what he feeds to it, and what it can do, and then the others may guess what kind of a pet it is. First, I will tell you about mine. I feed it sugar—"

One hand went up.

"And crackers—"

Three more hands were raised.

"And seed."

## PHILIP'S PET

"It eats out of my hand and sits on my fingers, and it sings. Its name is Goldie."

Miss Marsden nodded to let the children know that they might tell her what her pet was, and every child in the room guessed right the first time.

Several of the children had canaries. One had a bird that could talk. One had something that ate grass and gave milk and slept in the barn. One boy had a long-eared pet that lived in a wire netting cage, and would dig out if the netting was in the ground beneath the cage. Ever so many children have cats and dogs, and some of the thin ones were so wonderful that it took the other children a long time to guess what the pets were.

"Now is there any child who has not told about?" Miss Marsden asked.

Philip raised his hand. His eyes were very bright and he was smiling.

"What is it, Philip? Have you a pet I have," said Philip, standing straight and speaking very fast. "It eats potatoes and bread and molasses—anything it can get hold of. It runs about the house and yard, and crawls up and down stairs. It tries to stand on its head when I tell it to. It knows everything that gets it if it can reach it, and it brings me things I ask for, too, watches for me to come home, and runs to meet me when it sees me coming and it says, 'Hello, Phillip! How are you?' It is 2 years old, and its name is Jimmie."

Philip sat down and all the children laughed right out loud and waved their hands wildly.

Whose pet is the best of all?" asked Miss Marsden.

Every child in the room cried out "Philip's!" —Fannie Wilder Brown, Lutheran Observer.

## MARSHMALLOW FUDGE.

Two cups of granulated sugar, one half cup of milk, one fourth cup of butter, two squares of unsweetened chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla, four fourths of fresh marshmallows.

Melt the butter in a saucepan and then add the sugar and milk. Boil without stirring for five minutes. Then add the chocolate and stir until melted. Cool until the marshmallows are melted. Put the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired.

Sent to "Children's Page." The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

—HELEN'S BABIES.

Award to Helen Mary Libby, Pittsfield, Me.

THE picture, "Helen's Babies," was taken by Miss Helen Mary Libby of Pittsfield, Me., when she was eleven years old. Playing on the front porch one day with her Teddy bear and her dolls, she decided to take a picture of the family group. So she arranged them as you will see above and got a fine likeness.

## WEALTH OF HALIBUT CALLS ATTENTION TO THE BAY OF ISLANDS

Large Fish Dealers of Boston and Gloucester Reported Interested in Newfoundland Development.

### HERRING ACTIVITY

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Bay of Islands, the "happy hunting ground" of the Gloucester fisherman and one of the busiest bays of Newfoundland, is to be the scene of greater activities in the near future.

There is now a movement to develop the halibut fishery there. So far, although this fish abounds in the vicinity, all energies have been devoted entirely to the herring fishery and no effort has been made to dispose of the halibut.

The promoter of this new enterprise, a Boston man, states that "some of the largest fish dealers in Boston and Gloucester are interested in the enterprise, and are prepared to invest a large sum in erecting a fishing station here."

According to authentic reports a large New York firm also is arranging for the establishment here of a herring packing plant.

The bay of Islands is one of the principal centers of the winter herring fishery and is the most valuable of the herring fisheries next to the Labrador.

The fish are the "bank" or "Labrador" herring and are of excellent quality. The season lasts from October until May, interrupted only during the formation and breaking up of the ice. While the bay is frozen over the fishing is carried on by means of holes and drains cut in the ice, through which the nets are let down.

It has been asserted by experts that the herring fishery alone, if properly developed, could be made to yield \$3,000,000 annually, but as yet it has never been developed to its full capacity.

Herrings appear in immense quantities and are to be found on different parts of the coast practically all the year round, and they are of a quality not to be surpassed. Therefore, with proper development there would seem to be every possibility of it becoming second in importance only to the cod fishery.

The size of the season's "catch" is by no means represented by the export returns, as these of course take no account of the immense quantities sold for bait or cured for the home market, therefore it is difficult to correctly estimate its value.

To avoid any interruption to activities on either side, the Newfoundland government has decided to make no change in the fisheries regulations this year, and the Hague interpretation of the fisheries treaty will not be acted upon until next year.

General satisfaction is expressed throughout the island at the settlement of this centuries-old dispute, and it is felt that, as one paper recently expressed it, "an era of mutual helpfulness is at hand. Not reciprocity in tariff, so much as reciprocity in development of the fishery is what Newfoundland needs."

### STUCCO BRIDGES IN ANCIENT ROME

ROME—A year ago the fine arts department foiled Mayor Nathan's plan of joining the capital's three historic buildings by stone bridges in order to make room for entertaining. It is now feared that the department will sanction the mayor's idea of erecting temporary wooden bridges.

This would entail breaking into the walls of the three palaces, and, as the bridges must be strong, they will be covered with metal as a precaution against fire.

They must also be artistic, and therefore the architectural decorations of the palace will be reproduced in stucco, which it is feared will be allowed to remain after 1912.

### CUNARDER LARGER THAN OLYMPIC

LONDON—Specifications issued on Thursday for the new Cunard line steamship call for a vessel 2½ feet longer than the White Star liner Olympic at present the biggest vessel in the world, but of slightly smaller displacement.

The new Cunarder will be 885 feet long, with a total displacement of 50,000 tons. A speed of 23 knots an hour is expected of the vessel, which will be propelled by turbines, and the use of oil for fuel will be possible, if such use is deemed advisable.

Provision is made for 650 first class passengers, 740 second class and 2400 in the steerage.

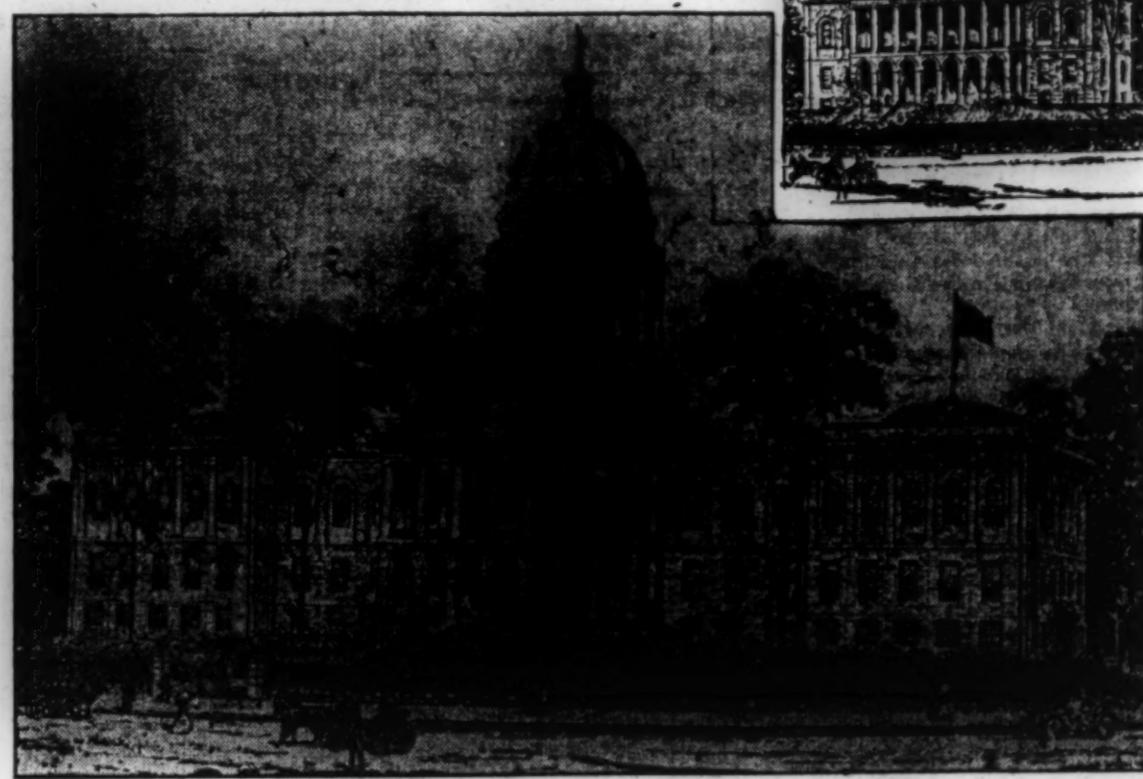
### BUSHMEN SCARCE IN CANADA WEST

WINNIPEG—The dearth of labor in western Canada is being keenly felt by the lumber men, who are anxious to procure bushmen. As a result of this shortage, wages this winter will be considerably higher than ever before and will range from \$35 to \$40 a month and board. The usual rate has been \$26 to \$35 a month and board.

Employment agents say the shortage here is caused by the great number of men who were sent west to Alberta and British Columbia, to work on railway contracts.

## MAINE'S CAPITOL REMODELED

Next Legislature Will Meet in State House Which Has Been Practically Rebuilt Under Direction of Special Commission.



MAINE'S STATE HOUSE AFTER IT WAS IMPROVED AND BEFORE.

Below is seen the building ready for the meeting of the next General Court as completed along lines laid out by a Boston architect, while above is a view of the original structure.

### QUESTION OF POTASH RETALIATION AWAITS PRESIDENT'S RETURN

WASHINGTON—No action will be taken by the United States in the controversy with Germany over the question of potash exportations until President Taft returns from Panama.

All the negotiations have been conducted through the state department and no investigation has been made by the tariff board. The board was created for the purpose of ascertaining facts to enable the President properly to apply the maximum and minimum section of the Payne law, and it is understood that Mr. Taft will take no steps to retaliate against Germany without directing an investigation by the board.

By reason of her natural resources, Germany practically controls the potash business of the world. American imports of potash in the last fiscal year amounted to nearly \$9,000,000, practically all of it free of duty.

Under the new German law the price of potash to American purchasers has risen from \$20.40 to \$34 a ton, in spite of the fact that American interests have contracts with the German syndicate by which the price is fixed at \$20.40.

Soon after these contracts were entered into steps were taken to prevent their execution. A bill was introduced in the German Reichstag to place all the potash mines of the empire under the control of a syndicate, with a view of preventing the sale of potash by some mines at prices lower than were acceptable to others.

An exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Davis, together with the recommendation of Ambassador Hill, will be laid before the President as soon as he returns from Panama.

Upon entering Doric hall from the east, the library is at the right, and occupies, with reference room and librarian's private room, the entire north wing of the second floor. The library room, which is more than 20 feet high, is lighted on three sides by large windows.

The old ceiling over the porches of the eastern elevation has been replaced by cement. A colonial doorway has been designed for the entrance to Doric hall, as it is hoped the old rotunda, now rebuilt, will be called. This occupies the center of what is now the second floor, where the old battle-flags were once shown, as well as the portraits of former governors.

The colonial style followed on the exterior of the building is observed also in the interior. The Senate walls are finished in hard plaster with pilaster treatment, ornamental frieze and a base of violet Brescian marble. There is a heavy paneled ceiling, with a large center feature of glass lighted from the dome above.

The walls of the representatives' hall are finished with pilaster treatment, with fine Corinthian top. There is a heavy beam ceiling with deep ornamental cornice, and large glass center lighted from above.

### Busy Winter Seining Ground



PICTURESQUE CANADIAN FISHERY CENTER.

Where one branch is estimated as capable of yielding \$3,000,000 annually when developed to full capacity, owing to immense quantities available.

On November 23, '10  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Order Your Paper Early  
ANY NEWSDEALER

Many Contributors of Note, Including

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State Geologist, North Carolina

Miss S. Belle Chamberlain  
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Idaho

MANY FOREIGN WRITERS OF NOTE

NEW TYPE OF DREDGE.  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Capable of handling all sorts of material that she will take from the bottom of the river and of depositing it on barges, a new type of dredge will be built by the Star Sand Company at a cost of \$50,000.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

THE men have long since ceased to poke fun at the women's clubs. In fact, the tables have been turned and today the women's clubs are disposed to poke fun at the men. While many a husband is in his office or factory or store trying to acquire the wherewithal to keep his family on a scale of luxury to which he thinks they are entitled, and which it is his pleasure that they should enjoy, his wife and hundreds of her lady friends are assembling, on afternoons, and are resolving to do many things to show the world that women shall no longer be barred from the busy, workaday affairs of mankind. And the consensus of opinion of all concerned is that everybody will be benefited by the trend which the world's activities are now taking.

Perhaps, by and by, it will no longer be in order for one to paraphrase Byron's words and say, "Business is of each wife's life a thing apart; 'tis her husband's whole existence." When the wife comes to know more about her husband's affairs, how hard he works for the money the family spends, and when the husband comes to know that the wife knows because she, herself, is dipping into affairs, it will bring each clearer understanding of the other's tasks and compensations. Like charity, publicity should begin at home. The great plaint of all mankind has ever been that it is misunderstood. Family domestic pub-

licity would do away with many disturbing misunderstandings between the members of a household circle.

The chasm that formerly existed between the woman's world and the man's world is being bridged and the women's clubs are hurrying the work along. As women learn more of men's work, men will learn more of women's work, and the bond of sympathy between them will be strengthened. There is work enough for all, working hand in hand amid the best conditions attainable, nor need the poor men become apprehensive lest there shall come a time when they must confront an environment such as is set forth in these lines:

The question used to be, 'tis true, "What work is there for girls to do?" But now we've reached an epoch when we ask: "What is there left for men?"

They'll keep enlarging "woman's sphere" 'till man, poor shrinking man, we fear, Must grow quite useless, after while, And go completely out of style.

THE real price of a high hat is hard to determine. As a matter of course it is not hard to determine how much cash must be left with the hat-store man before he will let you depart from his place of business with the knowledge that at last you own a head covering of a style that stamps its wearer as a gentleman—a man of comfortable means

and well-to-do surroundings. The high hat is but the beginning of things. Once a man puts on a fine, shining high hat, he begins to discover that the clothes which he had thought were good enough to last out the season, are, after all, a little threadbare and out of style. And with a shining hat, one's shoes must be kept in a similar condition. A fine hat and shining shoes mean that one's linen must be spotless and his gloves neat. A man so attired cannot afford to be seen going into a cheap restaurant for his luncheon or his dinner. It would be out of keeping with his general appearance.

Society pretty generally agrees that a splendidly dressed man wearing a shining hat and clothes to match looks some what out of place riding on a five-cent fare in an ordinary street car. If a man can afford to wear a high hat, it is generally conceded that he should be able to ride in his own private carriage or automobile. And no one can well deny that any man so well to do that he can ride in his own automobile ought to have a chauffeur. It is doubtful if any one ever saw a man wearing a high hat guiding an automobile. So it is evident that the purchase of a high hat means the employment of a chauffeur, as well.

It is perfectly obvious that the owner of an automobile and the employer of a chauffeur cannot be expected to live in a cheap, rented apartment for very long. To be consistent he must own a place of his own—a nice, extensive gentleman's estate is the proper thing. And owning an estate of that sort, he must appear to be able to go away and leave it shut up in the hands of the caretakers now and

then while he and his family make a trip to Europe or around the world. As a matter of course, he must own a private box at the opera and another at the horse show, and a summer place at the beach and an autumn place in the mountains and a winter home in the South. To own all of these things a man must be wide-awake, industrious, frugal and a good citizen generally. And since the logical deduction is that all of these things naturally follow in the wake of the purchase of a high hat, why should for every man buy one as early in life as it is possible for him to do so? Thinking is everything. It all depends upon what a man has on his mind, especially if that something is a high hat.

## THE TRUE TEST.

There must be merit in the wit

Which any husband pokes

At people if, when they're alone,

His wife laughs at his jokes.

## CEMENT HOUSES IN NEW TOWN.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Every store, office and business building and dwelling in Metalline Falls, a new town in Stevens County, Wash., 100 miles north of Spokane, will be veneered with cement block, the product of \$1,000,000 plant under construction there.

## APPOINTED MANAGING EDITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—C. F. Crandall, formerly managing editor of the St. John Sun, and at present connected with the Halifax Echo, has been appointed managing editor of the Montreal Herald. He will enter on his new duties on Dec. 1.

PACKERS AVOID JUDGE LANDIS.

CHICAGO—Judge Landis granted the motion Friday of attorneys for the packers under indictment for a change of venue to the United States circuit for their trial on conspiracy charges. Judge Landis held that their objection to his setting, in view of his anticipation in a prosecution against the packers in 1895, was well taken.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Brown has announced the appointment of ex-Gov.

G. M. Terrell as senator to succeed the late Senator Clay, who died in Atlanta last Sunday. Ex-Governor Terrell will serve until the Legislature meets in June to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Clay.

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

## Guide to Shops of Quality

## NEW YORK HAS NEW PLAN FOR A WORLD'S FAIR

Idea Presented to Mayor Gaynor by Citizens' Committee Proposes Gathering of Parliaments of World.

NEW YORK—That New York act as host to a joint meeting of the parliaments of the world in 1913 is the new plan proposed by the citizens' world's fair committee in a letter to Mayor Gaynor.

Those favoring the plan point out that an invitation to all the Christian bodies in the world to meet in New York in 1913 in the interest of Christian unity was issued by the meeting of the Episcopal church recently held in Cincinnati and that the Panama canal will probably be completed in 1913. It is proposed also to invite the House of Governors, which meets in Frankfort, Ky., next week, to come here in 1913.

## PASSENGERS PAY \$75,000 IN DUTIES

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G. M. Terrell as senator to succeed the late Senator Clay, who died in Atlanta last Sunday. Ex-Governor Terrell will serve until the Legislature meets in June to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Clay.

30 years' daily use proves that

## Deerfoot Farms Milk

Has Stood the Highest Tests

of:

Purity  
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## G. M. TERRELL FOR GEORGIA SENATOR

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More than half was paid by one family of three persons.

NEW YORK—First cabin passengers

on the steamer George Washington, which arrived Thursday, paid \$75,000

duty on articles they had bought abroad. This is said to be a record amount on passenger baggage.

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## OSTRICH FEATHERS

HENDERSON, ostrich feathers dried, cleaned, curled and made. WILLOW WORK—a speciality. 25 Winter st.

## FELIX KORNFIELD.

The Ostrich Feather House, 65-67-69 Summer St. Boston.

Largest assortment. Best quality.

Feathers recurled while you wait.

## PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

WEINSTOCK, 20 St. James ave., opp. Wadsworth Hotel, Boston. M. L. tailor and habot maker. Tel. 1725-1 B. B.

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PURE LINENS—We handle only imported fabrics. In our store, 20 St. James ave., Boston. Tel. 1725-1 B. B.

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SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY—List the magazines you read and I will quote you low club prices. Magazine Guide free. D. J. LINDAY, 15 School St. Boston.

## HAIR WORK

HAIR BRAIDS made from combings. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter St. Room 31.

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ALL HAIR used in our work is strictly of white race production. VICTOR GOVIG, 308 Boylston St. Tel. 251-1717.

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MRS. GEORGE STOWE, At home Wednesdays. Tel. Custom Corsets. B. B. 265-8 B.

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DAVEE, 21 Bromfield St., r. 407, formerly with Bigelow, Kennard & Co.—Family silver and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.

## GOLD AND SILVER FLATERS

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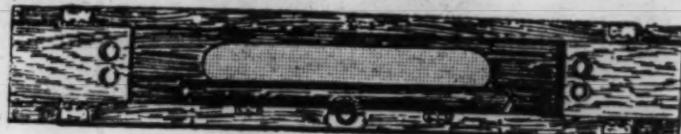
## HAIR-DRASHERS

# Supplies for the Women Folk

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## AVOID INCONVENIENCE Ventilate Your Rooms--Have Fresh Air Without a Breeze Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



The sliding ends make it adjustable in an instant to any window from 22 to 28 1/2 inches wide, \$1.50 each; 27 to 46 inches wide, \$2.50 each. Other sizes to order.

FINISHED IN  
Cherry, Natural, Golden  
or Mission

Unsurpassed for use in schools, offices and public halls, as well as homes.

T. W. O'CONNOR CO., 125 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass.



## Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting

Of Private Residences and Public Buildings

ALL our work is done by a corps of competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz, general manager of the company. Mr. Dietz has had wide experience as a decorator of private villas in the United States and Europe.

Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted. DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO., 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Back Bay 2910.

## SIXTY YEARS IN ONE BUILDING IS THE RECORD OF

## HOPKINSON &amp; HOLDEN

The oldest down town dealers in Imported and Domestic Kitchen Ware, in Tin, Wooden and Enamel. Cooking Utensils for Hotels, Clubs, Institutions and Restaurants have always been our specialty.

Mats and Baskets of every description made and repaired.

15 and 17 FANEUIL HALL SQUARE



## Colonial Decorating Co.

1046 BOYLSTON STREET

Upholstery and Drapery Work, Furniture Repairing, Oriental Rug Cleaning and Renovating. All work executed in our own workshops under careful supervision. Our representative would be glad to call. TELEPHONE BACK BAY 4632.

## NEWSBOY COURT GIVES ITS FIRST TRIAL DECISIONS

One Juvenile Defendant Loses His License, Sentences of Two Are Suspended.

Initial decisions of the newsboy trial court were given at the first sitting of this tribunal Friday evening at the Boston Newsboys Club on Tremont street.

As a result of the session, one boy lost his license granted by the school department, two were given suspended sentences and one boy was placed on one week's probation before the court will decide whether or not to revoke his license. The next sitting of the court will be on Friday of next week.

This court, officially known as the Boston newsboys' trial board, has had committed to it by the Boston school board full jurisdiction in all juvenile cases in which newsboys' licenses are involved, save that absolute revocation of licenses are subject to review by the school committee.

The court, consisting of Mitchell Freeman, a practising attorney, as chief justice; Alexander I. Peckham, also an attorney, and three newsboy members of the club, Harry Hornstein, Jacob Rosen and Louis Gray, an associate justice, sat behind closed doors in the clubhouse and the offenders were admitted one at a time and then taken away while their cases were considered.

## PLAN TO DRAW ALIENS TO WEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—John H. Curran, immigration commissioner of Missouri, announced here recently that at his request Governor Hadley will soon call a conference of governors and immigration officials of the Southwest to urge national legislation that will divert alien immigration from the crowded cities of the East to the undeveloped agricultural sections of the West. The conference will be held at St. Louis in December.

## MME. TETRAZZINI SAILS.

LONDON—Sir Hugh Graham and Lady Graham of Montreal and Mme. Tetrazzini, the prima donna, will sail for New York on the Cunarder Mauretania today.

FREYA OFF FOR TRINIDAD.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The German cruiser Freya sailed from here Friday for Trinidad.

## The Great Dust Layer

For Churches, Public Buildings, Schools and Homes. In use for years.

Applied in vapor form to floors, carpets, etc., prevents dust rising while sweeping.

**\$3.00** FOR 1 GALLON  
AND ATOMIZER.

Special inducement to churches: For 30 days we will prepay express and refund money if not satisfied. Soon pays for itself.

EGYPTIAN SPRAY MFG. CO., Inc., 26 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ADAMS & SWETT CO. Established 1850. CATERING, VACUUM CLEANING, NAPHTHA CLEANSING.

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SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE

BAKERY And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.

"REINHARDT'S"

252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE

Home-Made Delicacies

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, ETC. Baked Beans Every Day. Cakes and Pies Made to Order. 101 West 128th Street, New York.

L. C. STEVENS & CO., UPHOLSTERERS.

Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings. Carpets cleaned and laid.

Furniture and Bric-a-brac packed and shipped. Naphtha and vacuum cleaning.

700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BEACON ST., Brookline, Mass.

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EXPERT BUYER OF RUGS

Furniture, Draperies, Wall Paper, dealing with only strictly wholesale houses, will meet prospective customers by appointment. No charges. Address C 54, Monitor Office.

MARKET GARDENING

MUSHROOMS GROW in one

bright; 50c each, full directions, including spawn. Plymouth Rock Mushrooms Co. Box 1, Melrose, Hlida, Mass.

LAUNDRY

LAUNDRY

36c PER DOZ.—SHEETS, PILLOW

SLIPS, ETC., etc., nicely washed and ironed.

Separate washing, thorough sterilizing.

Brookline, Tuesday, Back Bay, Cambridge. Address 983 Boylston St., Boston.

Tel. B. B. 1945 any day except Sunday.

"The best laundry work we have ever seen."

MOTHER GOOSE

PARTY IS GIVEN

The junior class at Radcliffe College is giving an entertainment to the freshman class this afternoon at Agassiz Hall in the form of Mother Goose party.

The committee in charge consists of Miss Mildred Rogers, chairman, Miss Helen Chase, Miss Margaret Wood, Miss Lucie Kramer and Miss Grace Harriman.

MME. MACQUE, HAT SHOP

238 West 100th St., New York.

Hats made and remodeled from your own

materials. Feathers cleaned and curled.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Upholstering

This Offer Stands Good for One Week Only. We will now offer you the genuine bargain in the upholstering of Your Parlor Suite of 5 pieces will be upholstered equal to new in Tapestry or plush, complete, \$9.50 and up. Former price \$20.00.

Call or write and our man will call for and delivered free within 25 miles.

UNION UPHOLSTERING & SLIP COVER CO., 15 Avon Street, opp. Jordan Marsh, Boston, Mass. Phone 2917-8 Oxford.

2-Piece Slip Covers, upholstered, bound with silk, \$9.50 and up.

Call or write and our man will call for and delivered free within 25 miles.

During the Christmas season unique and inexpensive gifts will be displayed.

Mrs. MacHALE

420 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING

GORING, 6 Park St.

Tel. Haymarket 62. (New Location.)

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Hats and Toques

In simple practical designs for general wear.

These seem to be greatly appreciated by refined people.

ALSO

MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING

EATON Third Floor,

206 Massachusetts Ave.

Two a week, \$2.00 a month.

## MORE WATER POWER FROM ST. CROIX RIVER PLANNED AT CALAIS

CALAIS, Me.—Plans for the development of more water power from the St. Croix river, enlarging the plant of the St. Croix Paper Company at Woodland and the construction of a six-mile branch of the Calais street railway system which will connect the mill with this city are being considered.

The St. Croix Paper Company has option upon the mills and the extensive timberland holdings of H. F. Eaton & Sons of Calais along the St. Croix river. Recently the company also obtained an option on the mills and timberlands of the James Murchie Sons Company of Calais. An exploration of the lands will be started at once.

The Eaton lands contain approximately 250,000 acres and three or four sawmills with their attendant water powers along the St. Croix river. The Murchie holdings comprise 120,000 acres and the same number of mills.

The St. Croix Paper Company already has 30,000 acres of valuable woodland. Although 500 hands are employed at the mill and the output is 125 tons of paper a day the business is growing to such an extent that enlarging the plant becomes a necessity.

Closely interwoven with the plan of the St. Croix Paper Company are in a large measure dependent upon them, another water project to be put through by George A. Curran of Calais, formerly president of the Washington County railroad.

The street car line runs through Calais and up the American side of the St. Croix river. Mr. Curran intends building six miles up the Canadian side of the river to Woodland in the spring, and to operate the added mileage it will be necessary for him to develop more power.

## PACIFIC COAST WANTS A FLEET

SAN FRANCISCO—A battleship fleet for the Pacific coast, an addition of 25 regiments of infantry, and a proportionate increase of the field artillery and cavalry, amounting to 30 regiments in all, are urged in a resolution of delegates from 10 states and territories west of the Rocky mountains.

Other resolutions endorse the Canada-to-Mexico highway project; exemption of American vessels plying between American ports from payment of Panama canal tolls, and a request to Congress for aid in upbuilding the American merchant marine.

## Dr. Holmes, Poet, Physician, Wit and Essayist

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

patriotism, and his war lyrics lagged behind none in fervor and devotion to the country and the triumph of its righteous cause; and these were stamped with the stamp of sincerity when he willingly sent his first-born to the front.

From 1850 to 1860 he was chiefly active as a lecturer. He was successful in this field, but has amusingly written of the great distaste for the work which led to his relinquishment of it. Between the "Professor" and the "Poet," two novels were written—"Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel," and later "A Mortal Antipathy." Containing good things and a few dramatic situations, they are too largely psychological to take rank as artistic fiction, while that quality of self-consciousness recorded by all who knew their author naturally works to prevent that full entrance into the feeling of others which true character portraiture demands. They were written to combat certain theological dogmas, and have done their share of the work. Both in these and in the Breakfast Table series it is noticeable that most of what was startlingly heterodox when written is now matter of generally accepted belief.

Dr. Holmes had three homes in Boston, first in Montgomery place, then in Charles street, and finally at 296 Beacon street, where his library of 6000 volumes spread all over the house. In the front basement room were kept books in foreign languages, and the attic overflowed with every variety of pamphlet and brochure. The library, on the second floor, overlooking the Charles, contained choice books and those of frequent use. Upon a revolving stand near his desk might be seen a Bible, a revised New Testament, a Bible concordance, Shakespeare, encyclopedias of literature and—need any lesser writer be ashamed?—Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations."

Seven summers he spent in a Pittsfield home, of which he has written most affectionately, and later the summers were spent at "Beverly-by-the-Depot," as he sometimes rather mockingly dated his letters. He was deeply interested in trees, caring a tape line about with him to measure the girth of any that attracted his attention. A favorite amusement was furnished by a section of an old tree, into the surface of which he stuck pins bearing little tags with dates, so as to compare the great events that were taking place when that particular ring was forming. Out of this pastime grew an interesting passage in the "Autocrat": "Three hundred and forty-two rings. Started therefore about 1810. . . . Look here. Here are some human lives laid down against the periods of its growth. This is Shakespeare's. The tree was seven

## News of the Local Realty Market



BUILT BY A. C. CHISHOLM ON CLAFIN ROAD, BROOKLINE.

Block numbered 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 on this thoroughfare in the Aspinwall hill district, put up by this well-known builder, is one of latest additions to the town's apartment property.

residential property in the Belmont hill section.

The sale has been made of land and wood lot containing about six acres, located in the easterly part of Concord, on the northeasterly side of so-called "Pine Hill," and near Virginia street. The sale was made for E. Elmer Foye et al., executors, to Joseph B. Alger of Concord.

James W. Coombs of Waltham has purchased the poultry farm of the John A. Frye Company, situated on Berlin road near the city of Marlboro. There is a brand new house with all modern conveniences, new stable and large amount of land. Mr. Coombs intends to erect one of the finest poultry plants in the state. This farm is on the highest point between Mt. Wachusett and Boston. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The sale of the estate at 344-346 Central avenue, Milton, consisting of two single houses and 11,500 feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$5200 has been made. The grantor is C. Babcock of Milton and the grantee J. A. Mahoney of Milton.

Harriet Wood has sold her 20-acre fruit farm on Fisher street, Westboro, to James C. Callowhill of Mt. Sunapee, who has bought for a home and will make extensive alterations and repairs to the house and barn.

The estate of John P. Squire and the Squire Real Estate Trust have sold the past week the following parcels in Arlington:

Lot 292 on the westerly side of Randolph street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Frank B. Young of Somerville; lot 37 on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 5500 square feet, has been sold to Ella P. Smith of Somerville, who intends to build a single-house; lot 257 on Lakeside terrace, having 60 feet frontage on Orvis circle, and containing 5113 square feet, has been sold to Arthur H. French of Dorchester. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

### MANY TRANSFERS REPORTED.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale for Annie Shumway Greeley of her property at 97 Martin street, West Roxbury, consisting of a nine-room house, a well-appointed stable and 15,000 square feet of land, all assessed on \$4200, of which \$1500 is on the land. The price paid was in excess of the assessed value. The purchaser is Helen S. Tirrell.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Union street, Rockland, Mass., consisting of five acres of land, a two-family house of 12 rooms, and also a cottage of five rooms, situated near the center of town. F. H. Soper conveyed to Dr. F. E. Lane of Cambridge.

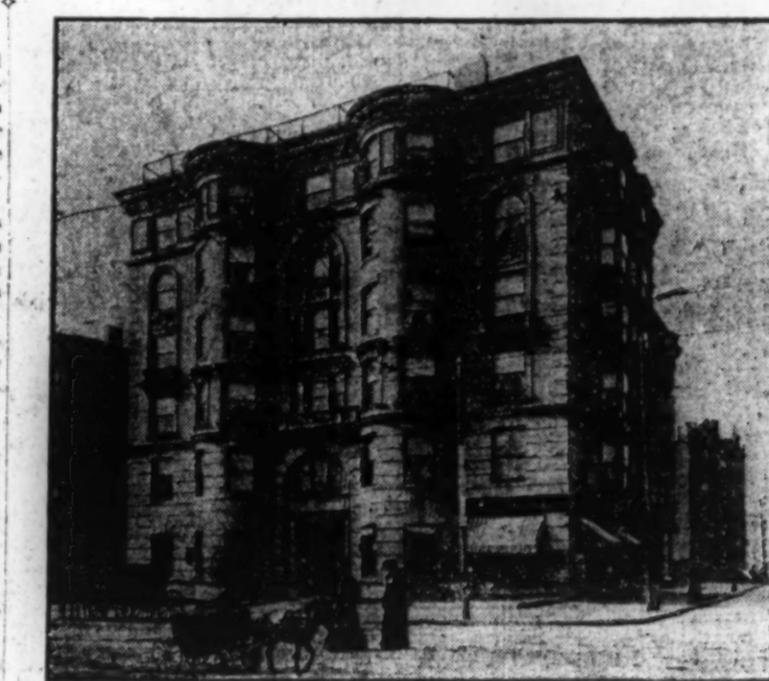
Henry W. Savage has also sent final papers to record in the sale of another Rockland property, consisting of 1 1/4 acres of land, 8-room house, stable and outbuildings. Jessie J. Fisher conveyed to Margaret E. Fox of Boston who is already in possession.

The Murdough property on Main street in the southerly part of Mendon, Mass., consisting of a house of seven rooms, barn and poultry houses, together with 11 acres of land, has been purchased by E. Rico through Mr. Savage.

Final papers are on record in the sale of a property on Sanborn street, Reading, Mass. There are about 11,000 square feet of land, a modern house of nine rooms and outbuildings. Ralph Thatcher conveyed to Fred Field of Lawrence, Mass.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale of the well known farm property of the late Professor Gilbert of Harvard college, on which many thousands of dollars have been expended in the last few years, making it one of the finest gentleman's farms in this section. The estate is on Woburn street, Wilmington, Mass., and consists of a large, modern, colonial house and barn with up-to-date conveniences, pigsty, poultry houses and other outbuildings and 50 acres of land. There was also included in this sale a foreman's house, together with an acre of land. The advertised price was \$10,000. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilbert conveyed to Richmond F. Hudson of Melrose.

"I have tried to do my share in enlarging the spiritual charity of mankind, and thought it is difficult, perhaps dangerous work, as on we're being in this and all other worlds depends, rests in faith and obedience. I hope, if I have done anything, it has been useful, and not harmful."



THE WINDERMERE IN THE BACK BAY.

Exceptionally desirable suites, furnished or unfurnished, may be had in this attractive block, located almost in the beautiful Fens.

### THE WINDERMERE.

The Windermere at 169 Boylston street, junction of Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street, Back Bay, shown in the accompanying illustration, offers exceptional apartment facilities near the heart of the city. There are but two suites on each floor, one of eight rooms and one of seven and these may be had unfurnished, partly furnished or fully equipped for housekeeping. The Windermere is almost in the Fens and all the rooms get plenty of sun and are spacious and tastefully decorated and conveniently arranged.

Each suite has four open fireplaces and kitchens are supplied with coal and gas ranges. Either gas or electricity may be used for lighting. Steam heat, an abundance of hot water, elevator and janitor service, are supplied without extra charge. Screens and awnings are provided for all windows, and especial attention is given to keeping the whole building clean and in good repair.

In Windermere terrace, numbered 1075 Boylston street, are suites of eight large rooms, with bath. Both the annex and the terrace have the same ownership and service as the Windermere. The agent of the Windermere is J. D. Hardy, 10 High street, Boston.

### BROOKLINE LAND SOLD.

John D. Hardy, trustee, 10 High street, has sold a lot of land containing 11,275 square feet on Clinton road, Fisher hill district of Brookline, to Olive E. Ireland, who will build on the site. Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street, were the brokers.

### P. F. LELAND'S SALES.

P. F. Leland has sold for H. Addison, a 45-acre farm, with substantial buildings, near Bristol, N. H., to J. Peters, who has already taken possession.

Edith Bray has transferred through the office of P. F. Leland, a village estate on Hampshire street, Holliston. There is an extra large house lot, a pleasant eight-room house and stable. L. Galotte buys for a home.

Patrick Shea of Boston has purchased a 12-acre farm, stock and tools in Norfolk, near Highland lake, from George A. Dobbs. P. F. Leland was the broker.

P. F. Leland has sold for George Whiting a 120-acre stock and timber farm, with the usual buildings in Brimfield to George Hancock.

### NEW BROOKLINE APARTMENTS.

This year has been an exceptional one for Brookline apartment property, both from the building standpoint and as regards the great demand it has enjoyed for purchase and rent. A. C. Chisholm, the well-known builder, has just completed the block of brick and stone apartments numbered 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 on Clafin road, Brookline, shown in the accompanying illustration.

The suites contain seven and eight rooms and are so constructed that the

few desirable ones may still be had.

The Clafin road section of the town is considered one of the best for residential purposes on account of its high position, which allows a commanding view of the surrounding country. The apartments are near the Hotel Beaconsfield, which makes it possible for tenants to do away with preparing meals if desired.

The houses occupy about 5000 square feet each, and cost to erect above the land about \$19,000 each. They contain every modern improvement, being finished throughout in hardwood, with inlaid parquet floors in dining room, the bathrooms being tile. The rental of each is \$225.

The land was purchased by Mr. Chisholm from Charles Mathick of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company and is situated in one of the best parts of Aspinwall Hill. The fronts of the houses are finished with composite steps, with lanterns on each side, and the vestibules are in marble. The reception halls are so constructed as to give the effect of a private house.

An important feature in the construction of these houses is the old-fashioned fireplaces in the reception halls, being very artistic, with strip dado, in the reception halls, presenting a magnificent effect. All of the houses have the most modern plumbing, the fixtures being especially designed.

### BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter and repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Maple st., 67-69; F. E. Cruff, A. B. Pinkham; wood dwellings.

Pearl st., 120; H. B. Sellen; wood garage.

Frost ave., rear 11; G. E. Frost; wood porch house.

Vineyard st., 5; Mrs. J. T. Strong; wood dwelling.

Terminal st., 46-61; Terminal Wharf & Wharhouse Co., Warren & Gerrish; alter storage.

State st., 186; R. B. Williams; alter store.

Randolph st., 5-11; L. Minot, trustee; alter and enlarge dwelling.

Boynton st., 1674; L. V. Niles, E. K. Blakie; alter dwelling.

Summer st., 27; J. V. Devine; alter laundry.

Highbank Park ave.; Mrs. Belle McDonald; alter dwelling.

Horwitz st., 50; Henry Green; fire dwelling.

Wold st., 710; J. J. O'Brien; alter dwelling.

Saints ave., rear 200 Washington st.; A. J. Purush; fire stable.

### RECEIVE POSTOFFICE PLANS.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Postmaster Christian H. Sheets, of Braddock, received from the treasury department plans for the new Braddock postoffice building, which will cost \$130,000. Work of razing buildings on the site of the new postoffice was begun several weeks ago.

### ELECTION BRIEFLY CHARGED.

TRENTON, N. J.—Warrants were sworn out Friday for the arrest of Harry B. Salter, city clerk of Trenton, and Frank McCabe of Windsor, charging them with bribery at the recent election.

Japan carefully masked all her progress in modern artillery up to the Russian war. More secrecy than that with which maritime powers are usually able to veil their operations invested Japan's policy regarding submarines before and during the war with Russia, but officers of Admiral Rodichevsky's fleet declare solemnly, and with such conviction that they convince others, that in the battle of the sea of Japan their Baltic fleet was destroyed by Japanese submarines.

Yet if this is so, the Japanese guarded their secret so well that today the greater part of the world believes that the Japanese prevailed by virtue of their superior gunnery aboard the battleships and cruisers and by the enterprise and skill of their torpedo flotilla.

For the secret training of her aerial squadrons Japan has a multitude of little islands scattered about her narrow seas, affording a sufficiently guarded seclusion for imparting the rudiments of aeroplane manipulation to a considerable corps of men unobserved.

In such an undertaking Japan has the advantage of possessing a tractable populace and a national etiquette that makes it possible to secure seclusion for such undertakings without much difficulty.

For more extended attempts at flying, the wilds of Manchuria offer open country in plenty, safe from foreign intrusion, possibly even from that of the Chinese peasants, whose curiosity it would not be a great task to baffle.

Agile, fearless and enthusiastic over hazardous enterprises calculated to win victories for the sunburst flag and shed luster on their service, these qualities, combined with the small stature and light weight should give the Mikado's soldiers a great advantage in all sorts of aeronautical exploits.

As such a bag very shortly acquires marks of use this presents a bargain well worth taking advantage of by anybody who ever has use for such a thing, and in these days of globe trotting, who does not?

When the days are sunny and it is pleasant to shop is a good time to prepare for storms. The children especially the parents wish to keep warm and dry. The little ones love to be out and it seems a shame to keep them inside when they can have so much fun by being outside. Then, too, one does not like to keep them out of school.

For girls, capes with hoods of pure rubber and saten lined in navy and crimson can be bought at Bailey's Rubber Store, 22 Boylston street. They are thoroughly waterproof, durable and attractive and from 26 to 46 inches long. This quality is \$3.75 and there are also less expensive. Boys' rubber coats equally desirable run from \$2.75 to \$4.

Now is a good time to have furs made to order, repaired, remodeled or ready. By going to the little fur shop, 41 West street, sixth floor, L. N. Bayentz & Co., you can have the work done by experts at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. At present the company is conducting a wholesale sample sale at which good values can be secured.

## JAPANESE PURSUING AN ACTIVE AVIATION ENCOURAGING POLICY

Fact That 700 Patents Have Been Issued to Inventors of Flying Machines Indicates Progress.

### DRAGON-FLY MODEL

Japanese government officials are pursuing a decidedly active policy with regard to flying.

The latest report from Tokyo is to the effect that 700 patents have been registered for flying machines. Among the rest, the device patented by Baron Iga stands out as something unique, it being capable, so its inventor asserts, of sustaining itself in the air without moving forward. It is modeled after the dragon-fly, and is distinguished by two pairs of wings, arranged on the same level, but separately, and constructed so that they can be moved up and down, with a motion somewhat like the flapping of the wings of a bird, at the will of the aeronaut.

The military authorities of the empire, however, are not placing their reliance altogether in the planes and other appliances devised by their countrymen. Earlier in the present year the Japanese government was reported to have purchased 27 biplanes of the Wright model, from the firm that is manufacturing those machines in Germany.

These machines evidently are to be made the nucleus of the aviation corps, for the officers who are to manipulate them and impart the secrets of their operation to other officers and enlisted men are receiving instruction from the company's experts. About a half dozen Japanese army captains are now in Germany undergoing a





# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

ARMATURE WINDERS wanted—Men experienced in winding direct current armatures. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

ARMATURE WINDER: steady employment for first-class man. FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass.

AUDITOR: experienced department store work. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE and carriage body builder: wanted; first-class man; steady job. P. NICHOLS CO., 20 Ames st., Cambridge, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted; man to toe and drive shoes; temporary. J. F. RYAN, Marlboro, Mass.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted: first-class wagon work. Apply F. P. MURRAY, 365 Third st., E. Cambridge, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted, horseshoer, first-class driver; \$15 per week, 9 hours. SAUNDERS & GORMAN, Keene, N. H.

BLACKSMITH wanted at once: helper in horseshoeing and jobbing shop; one who can drive on shoes; must be temperate. GEO. A. HIRTLER, East Weymouth, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER wanted: we are anxious to find a good bookkeeper. Apply at once. C. E. COBB, 346 Boylston st., Boston.

ACHINE BODY IRONERS experienced, at once. CREAMER WING LAUNDRIES, 39 W. Newton st., Boston.

BLACKLAYER wanted immediately: 4 or 5. HUNT & ROBINSON, Danbury, Conn.

BOOKSELLERS: THE MUDGE PRESS, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BUNDLERS: JORDAN MARSH CO. want young men or boys who have some experience in bundling toys. Apply to M. WRIGHT.

BUSHELMEN (experienced) required for our men's clothing department. Apply to superintendent's office 8:30 a. m. R. H. WHITE CO., Boston.

BUSHELMAN wanted: first-class tailor; steady work. BOSTON TAILORING CO., 371 Washington st., Boston.

BUSHELMEN (3) wanted at once: SMYTHE, ARCHER & CO., 205 Washington st., Boston.

BUTCHER wanted, underwear, waist, etc. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BUTCHER wanted, ladies' house garments. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CARTERS: wanted, on wood and wire; experienced. 11 sets FAULKNER & COLONY MFG. CO., Keene, N. H.

CARTAKERS—Wanted, man and wife to take charge of a seaman's home in Boston; must be a good, steady, permanent. Apply to MISS S. P. TUCKERMAN, 24 Brattle st., East Milton, Mass.

CARTAKERS: man and wife, wanted to look after property in return for rent of tenement house. Return to Roxbury, E. H. HICKEN, 16 Frieze st., Boston.

CARPENTERS (2) wanted for rough work. W. H. McELWAIN CO., 348 Congress st., Boston.

CEMENT WORKER wanted; also 2 slate roofers. Apply ready for work to foreman at 100 Franklin st., Bellingham, Mass. R. J. ROOFING CO.

CLOTHING SALESMEN wanted at once. S. LORENBERG CO., 66 Washington st., Boston.

CLOTH LINING CUTTERS wanted; experienced. Parsons machine for cutting work; 10 days. Apply to Mr. Chase, W. H. McELWAIN CO., 16 Pittsburg st., South Boston.

COMPOSITOR: all-round competitor on type. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Dartmouth Press, Hanover, N. H.

COMPOSITOR wanted; steady work for the holiday period by large department store in Portland, Me. \$10 per week. Address, stating experience, E. H. McDONALD CO., 33 Atlantic st., Portland.

COOKING SALES MEN wanted at once. JAMES JENKINS, 339 Washington st., Boston.

COOKS wanted; job and cylinder pressers; able to take charge; steady. SPRINGER PRINTING CO., Springfield, Vt.

COOKS wanted; Parsons machine for cutting work; 10 days. Apply to Mr. Chase, W. H. McELWAIN CO., 16 Pittsburg st., South Boston.

COOPER: wanted; all-round competitor on type. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Dartmouth Press, Hanover, N. H.

COOPER wanted; steady work for the holiday period by large department store in Portland, Me. \$10 per week. Address, stating experience, E. H. McDONALD CO., 33 Atlantic st., Portland.

COOPER wanted; steady work for night work; pay \$15. 3 nights, 12 hours. BURLING, 70 Morris st., Boston.

DRIVER AND HELPER in country blacksmith shop; must be able to toe and heel shoes; permanent position; steady only. J. ELMER ADAMS, Eastondale, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN wanted; good job steady; house wiring and repairs. T. J. DALY, 22 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

ENGINEER: 2d class license, single man, experienced. ENGINEERING CO., 47 Water st., Boston.

ENGRAVER wanted for jewelry department for the holiday period by large department store in Portland, Me. \$10 per week. Address, stating experience, E. H. McDONALD CO., 33 Atlantic st., Portland.

ERAND BOYS wanted. Apply to superintendent. HERLESS MOTOR CAR, 660 Franklin st., Boston.

FARMER: steady, temperate, willing to work. Apply to Mr. Wright.

FINISHERS wanted on fine custom coats. Apply at EAGLE TAILORS, 22 Summer st., Boston.

FIREFMAN wanted with third-class license. A. L. ADAMS PAPER CO., Baldwinville, Mass.

FIREFMAN wanted with a first-class engine. E. H. McDONALD CO., 66 Washington st., Boston.

FIREFCUTTERS wanted, experienced, for general work. E. PERCIVAL, 29 Temple pl., Boston.

FUN FINISHERS, experienced, wanted; permanent, complete, turned to right. DUNLAP-COKE CO., 172 T. st., mont st., Boston.

FUN SALES—JORDAN MARSH CO. want a bright, active young man who has experience on furs. Apply to Mr. Wright.

GASFITTER wanted; good job, hanging, jobbing and assembling fixtures. T. J. DALY, 22 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAN (single) wanted; experienced, automatic license. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FURNACE WORKER wanted at once. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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GENERAL MAN (single) wanted; experienced, automatic license. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GIG SADDLE LACERS wanted; want only temperate, reliable men. Apply by letter to THE SMITH-WORTHINGTON CO., Hartford, Conn.

GLAZIERS (experienced) wanted. Apply at JACKSON-NEWTON CO., 22 Haymarket sq., Boston.

GREENHOUSE FIREMAN wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERY PACKER wanted. \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS (5) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERY PACKER wanted. first-class, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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GROCERY PACKER wanted. Apply at JACKSON-NEWTON CO., 22 Haymarket sq., Boston.

GROCERY PACKER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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GROCER—Wanted, a man to take and deliver orders; must understand the grocery and provision business, strictly temperate and be the best of references; pay \$15 per week. GRIFFIN BROS., 1062 Boylston st., Boston.

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS (5) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman, Protestant, efficient, good cook, to take charge, desire position in small family; city or country. R. E. FISHER, 16 Vawter st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman; would like position in small family; best reference; middle-aged. MRS. JEN-NIE YOUNG, 234 Mass. ave., suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman would like position to manage first-class lodging house in near Boston; references given and required. V. R. BUSKIRK, West Stockbridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted with child 2 years old; good home desired more than wages. MRS. B. BLANCHARD, 94 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent American woman in position with elderly couple or adult children; references exchanged. MRS. M. E. SMITH, 71 Oliver st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American Protestant woman in position as housekeeper or attendant. MRS. M. L. IRVING, 123 St. Botolph st., suite 1, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman with daughter of 11 wishes position with small family. ALICE STURGIS-JONES, 166 Main st., Wintrop, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position with elderly people; laundry; no laundry; best references. MISS STEVENS, 123 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2396.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young Protestant woman with child over 3 years old would like position as housekeeper in home, 5 cent fare to Boston. MRS. REYNOLDS, 268 Dudley st., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, competent American woman desires position as housekeeper or attendant. MRS. S. A. DIXON, 6 Quincy st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position as housekeeper and attendant; references. JOSEPHINE SMALL, 100 St. Botolph st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable Protestant woman desires position in family of working people in Boston; references. MRS. L. J. WEBER, 74 Craigie st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper in hotel or club by refined woman; experience; references from former employer. E. C. CUTBERTSON, 100 St. Botolph st., Allston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman would like to be kept in family where one or two maids are kept. MRS. ALICE M. MARSHALL, 84 Malvern st., Melrose, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT—Wishes position in institution or family; efficient, reliable; excellent references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2661.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman with 4 years old desires position with elderly in or near city preferred. MRS. C. B. NOYES, New Hampton, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable woman, desire position. MRS. A. ALLAN, gen. deans, 100 St. Botolph st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman desires employment at home; will do washing, plain sewing or laundry work; children daily or evening. EVA EDDLER, 129 Stoughton st., Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman with 4 years old desires position with elderly in or near city preferred. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 19 Glenmore st., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Wishes position as maid; good references; good not objectionable. ROSEPHINE LOWE, 77 Camp st., Meriden, Conn.

INSTRUCTOR desires employment as teacher of music or kindergarten, will teach piano. H. E. TAYLOR, 5914 Weller st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANAGER—Wishes position as maid in New York, capable of taking charge of entire party; good position to rig up and starched clothes. MRS. CATHERINE BYRNES, 74 Circuit st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home, or will do housework for the week. BETH ASHTON, 100 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, thoroughly reliable and capable, by the day; will do general work or cleaning. LUCY H. WIS, 24 Amory st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2000.

MANAGER—Desires position as maid; good references; good experience. E. COOK, 162 West 132d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home, or will do housework for the week. BETH ASHTON, 100 Camden st., Boston.

MANAGER—Defined, capable woman would like to manage first-class lodging house in or near Boston; references given and required. MRS. R. VAN TUREK, West Stockbridge, Mass.

MANAGER—Housekeeper—Young woman, thorough, capable, wishes to find position as maid; housekeeper or household companion; domestic training school graduate; went, refined. MRS. A. MURRAY, 100 Auburn st., Brooklyn, Mass. Phone 2363-3 Brooklyn.

MATRON—Wishes responsible position; institution, school; good manager; and愿去 anywhere; references. L. S. STEVENS, 123 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

MATRON—Housekeeper, attendant, desire position. MISS ADA J. BROWN, 46 Quincy st., Malden, Mass.

NEWS-PAPEP WORK—Wanted by an educated business woman; position on a newspaper, clerical or editorial. C. E. ADAMS, 200 High st., Springfield, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Wishes position; long experience; competitive; full charge; good references; references. STEVENS AGENCY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Wishes position; experienced; references furnished. FIELD HARRIS, 8 Kenworthy st., Glens Falls, N. Y.

COLLECTOR—Desires to collect money due from small business men; will be paid for collection. J. HARDY, 100 St. Botolph st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK—Young woman, high school graduate, with 1 year experience; competitive; full charge; good references; references. JULIA WILMAN, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Wishes position; experienced; references. MINE-ELA MAE, 500 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK (18) would like position; start for small salary. JOSEPHINE M. REEDES, 31 Custer st., Roxbury.

OFFICE WORK—Young woman, high school graduate, with 1 year experience; competitive; full charge; good references; references. JULIA WILMAN, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

SALES-CLERK—Saleswoman, cashier (40), \$8-\$10 weeks; experience; references. MENTION NO. 2622. STATE FREE EASY OFFICE (service free), 100 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2661.

SEAMSTRESS—Young woman wishes employment in private family in the city; refined, quiet, good work; years' excellent reference. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

SEAMSTRESS—Desires employment; do plain sewing, mending, repairing. MRS. A. B. DRAKE, 16 Blackwood st., suite 7, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—A young woman of some experience; desires employment in dress making establishment. MISS CATHERINE FLEUILLER, 21 Fallen st., Boston. Tel. 3229-2 Back Bay.

SEAMSTRESS—Desires employment. Miss MARY E. JOHNSON, 146 W. Concord st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Competent, understanding good work; able to fit, desires employment; well recommended. MRS. ELIZABETH McCAFFREY, 8 Bristol st., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY OR STENOGRAFHER—Desires employment in the country; can also do general retail hardware, furniture polishing; temporary references. C. S. SANDERSON, 17 Quincy, Mass. Tel. Quincy 434-3.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman, Protestant, efficient, good cook, to take charge, desire position in small family; city or country. R. E. FISHER, 16 Vawter st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman; would like position in small family; best reference; middle-aged. MRS. JEN-NIE YOUNG, 234 Mass. ave., suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman would like position with elderly people; like to work; good home desired more than wages. MRS. B. BLANCHARD, 94 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman would like position with elderly people; laundry; no laundry; best references. MISS STEVENS, 123 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2396.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young Protestant woman with child over 3 years old would like position as housekeeper in home, 5 cent fare to Boston. MRS. REYNOLDS, 268 Dudley st., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, competent American woman desires position as housekeeper or attendant. MRS. S. A. DIXON, 6 Quincy st., Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position as housekeeper and attendant; references. JOSEPHINE SMALL, 100 St. Botolph st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable Protestant woman desires position in family of working people in Boston; references. MRS. L. J. WEBER, 74 Craigie st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper in hotel or club by refined woman; experience; references from former employer. E. C. CUTBERTSON, 100 St. Botolph st., Allston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman would like to be kept in family where one or two maids are kept. MRS. ALICE M. MARSHALL, 84 Malvern st., Melrose, Mass.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper in hotel

# Stock Market Quiet Closing Rather Firm

## THE SPECIALTIES ARE MOST ACTIVE ISSUES IN MARKET

International Steam Pump Attracts Early Attention and Small Changes Are Shown by the Leaders.

## LOCALS MAKE GAINS

A somewhat stronger market was in evidence in Wall street this morning. Trading was on the professional order as usual, however, and the volume of business was small. There was little public buying and most attention was directed to the specialties. Of these the International Steam Pump issues were prominent in the early sales, both the common and preferred making good gains.

Amalgamated Copper advanced well, but the other market leaders, while firm, displayed only moderate activity.

Some good fractional gains were made on the local market, but there was no special feature during the first sales.

International Steam Pump opened in New York unchanged at 43 1/4 and gained a point during the early sales. The preferred was over a point above last night's closing. Pressed Steel Car opened up 1/2 at 33 1/2 and advanced a point. The preferred also was a good fraction above last night's closing. American Sugar was up 1/8 at 118 1/2 and held around that figure. Federal Smelting opened up 2 1/2 at 57 1/2 and rose fractionally.

Steel opened at 81, last night's closing price and improved fractionally. Union Pacific at 178 1/2 was up 1/4 at the opening and continued to advance fractionally. Reading opened up 1/4 at 154 1/2 and advanced moderately. The closing was steady.

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Calumet & Arizona opened on the local exchange at 54 1/2, an advance of 3/4 over last night and improved fractionally. North Butte opened up 1/4 at 33 1/2 and rose nearly a point. East Butte opened up 1/4 at 12 1/2 and advanced above 13.

LONDON—The securities markets today were idle, attendance being very limited. Gilt-edged investments moved uncertainly, but home rails took on a harder tone.

American railway shares were narrow but disclosed relatively the greatest strength of any department.

Canadian Pacific and the Copper specialties were favorably influenced sympathetically and foreigners closed firm. At 17 11-16 De Beers were 1-16 higher. Rio Tintos showed a gain of 1/4 at 71 1/2. Continental houses quiet.

## MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: While bankers believe it is well to be conservative in the market, owing to the likelihood of more money being needed to care for the expected business expansion, they think we are going to pull through all right without stringency until after the turn of the year, when there will be plenty of funds and to spare for every legitimate purpose. Someone has very correctly said that when stocks of "undisputed value are selling from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent they are cheap." There are many of such issues which can now be had at or near this basis.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There is every appearance of wise control of the stock market speculation; the Wall street course since election shows wise leadership. No runaway speculation, no over-discounting, no broad depression, either, are allowed, but a good, in and out, trading market, giving traders broad swings daily and bound, ultimately, to attract "public" attention, we believe.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Important developments are taking place in the copper world which have not been reflected as yet in the share market, but they will when the proper time arrives.

Walker's weekly copper letter: Copper is steady on a fairly good demand. Lake is 13 cents, and electrolytic is 12 to 13 cents a pound. Foreign buying continues very heavy. The highest price at which lake copper has sold on the present advance is 13 1/4 cents. It is stated that there was a relatively larger accumulation of lake than electrolytic copper in this country, and that this explains the fact that the two are now selling at practically the same price.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 are as follows:

Saturday—1909. Exchanges ..... \$30,972,318 18,738,547 Balances ..... 1,487,508 2,018,020

For week—187,550,509 18,732,627

Exchanges ..... 16,440,762 12,785,000

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$325,961.

WILD TURKEYS RAISED.

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Gen. Simpson of Corvallis, reputed to be the most successful Chinese pheasant raiser in the Northwest, has begun experimenting to raise wild turkeys, famous in eastern states. So far he has been successful.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale
Amalgamated	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	
Am Beet Sugar	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
Am Can	10	10	10	10	
Am Can pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	
Am Coal Foundry	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	
Am Cotton Oil	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	
Am Ice	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Am Linseed Oil pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Am Locomotive	40	40	40	40	
Am Smelting	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	
Am Smelting pf	106	106	106	106	
Am Sugar	118 3/4	118 3/4	118 3/4	118 3/4	
Am Tel & Tel	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	
Am Woolen	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	
Atchison	104	104	104	104	
Atchison pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
At Coast Line	119	119	119	119	
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Batopilas	2	2	2	2	
Bethlehem Steel	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32	
Brooklyn Transit	78	78	78	78	
Brunswick Co.	10	10	10	10	
Canadian Pacific	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	
Central Leather	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Che & Ohio	84	84	84	84	
Chi & Gt West	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
Chi & Gt West pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Col Fuel	56	56	56	56	
Col Southern	60	60	60	60	
Consolidated Gas	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	
Del & Hudson	170	170	170	170	
Erie	30	30	30	30	
Erie 1st pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Erie 2d pf	58	58	58	58	
Erie 3d pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	
Goldfield Co.	8	8	8	8	
Goldfield Co. pf	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
Go Northern pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Harvester	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Inter-Met	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Inter-Met pf	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	
Int Paper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Int Pump	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	
Int Pump pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Iowa Central pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Kansas City Co.	34	34	34	34	
Kansas & Texas	34	34	34	34	
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	
M & P & S Ste M	135	135	135	135	
Missouri Pacific	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52	
Nat Biscuit Co.	111	112	111	112	
Nebraska Cons Corp	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
N R of Mex 2d pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
N Y Central	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
N Y H & H	154	154	154	154	
North Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	
Northwestern	147	147	147	147	
Ontario & Western	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Pacific Mall	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
Pacific T & T	45	45	45	45	
Pennsylvania	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	
Pittsburg Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Pittsburg Coal pf	72	72	72	72	
Pressed Steel Car	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Pressed Steel pf	96	96	96	96	
Prom. 165	165	165	165	165	
QuickSilver Min	2	2	2	2	
Railways St Spring	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36	
Reading	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	
Reading 2d pf	97	97	97	97	
Republic Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Rock Island	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Rocky Mountain Pacific	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2	
St L & F 2d pf	41	41	41	41	
St L & F 2d pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	
St Paul	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	
Tennessee Copper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	
Texas Company	139	139	139	139	
Texas Pacific	28	28	28	28	
Third Avenue	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Toledo, St L & W	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Toledo, St L & W pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	
United Dry Goods	105	105	105	105	
Union Pacific	178 1/2	179	178 1/2	178 1/2	
Union Pacific pf	92	93	92	93	
U.S. Inv Co pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	
U.S. Cast Iron Pipe	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
U.S. Rubber	36	36	36	36	
U.S. Steel	81	81	80 1/2	81	
U.S. Steel pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	</td

## Market Reports

## Produce

## Shipping

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

## Arrivals.

Steamer Onondaga from Jacksonville with 650 boxes oranges, 39 boxes grape fruit.

Steamer Iberian from Manchester.

Steamer Kershaw due here tomorrow from Norfolk has 300 barrels sweet potatoes, 300 boxes oranges, 800 bags peanuets.

Steamer Nacoochee due Monday from Savannah has 330 boxes oranges, 74 boxes grape fruit.

Steamer Michigan with 13,571 barrels apples has arrived at Liverpool from Boston.

## Sailed.

Steamer Michigan with 13,571 barrels London, took 1767 bbls 5980 bxs apples, 310 bbls pears.

## Boston Receipts.

For the day: Apples 9330 bbls 591 bxs, cranberries 3735 bbls Florida oranges 1893 bxs, California oranges 396 bxs, lemons 972 bxs, California deciduous fruit 5 cars, pineapples 18 cars, grapes 1 bbl 1850 carriers, raisins 188 bxs, dates 1002 bxs, peanuts 170 bgs, potatoes 25,635 bushels, sweet potatoes 488 bbls, onions 2311 bushels beans 377 bgs.

For the week: Apples 65,534 bbls 5517 bxs, cranberries, 3735 bbls Florida oranges, 19,647 bxs Jamaica oranges, 1016 bxs 251 bbls California oranges, 3630 bxs lemons, 2847 bxs bananas, 47,300 stems cocoanuts, 481 bgs California deciduous fruit, 50 cars pineapples, 137 cars grapes, 9801 bbs, 47,988 bks 31,943 carriers raisins, 13,351 bxs figs, 1361 pkgs dates, 1254 bxs peanuts, 1798 bgs potatoes, 147,177 bxs sweet potatoes, 6106 bbls onions, 17,326 bushels beans.

## PROVISIONS

## Chicago Markets.

Dec. wheat 90¢c, Jan park \$17.25, Jan. lard \$10.65; hog rect 12,000; prices \$6.80 1/2c, cattle mkt stdy.

## Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$3.40@5.95, clear, \$4.35@4.75, winter patents \$4.65@5, straight, \$4.35 1/2c, clear, \$4.25@4.50, Kansas patents, in jute \$4.75@5.25, rye flour \$3.80@4.60, fresh \$3.60@3.85.

Corn—Carrots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 12c, steamer yellow 62 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 12c, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 62 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 61 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 62 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 61 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 62 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 61 1/2c.

Oats—Carrots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 40 1/2c, No. 2 39 1/2c@40c, No. 3 39 1/2c@40c, rejected, white 37 1/2c@38c, to ship from the West, 40 to 42 1/2c clipped white 40 1/2c@41c, 38 to 40 1/2c 39 1/2c@40c, 38 to 38 1/2c 39 1/2c@40c.

Oatmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.22@1.24 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.10@3.20 bbl, bolted \$3.63@3.10; oatmeal, rolled \$4.05@4.25 bbl, cut and ground \$4.45@4.65.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$24.50@25, winter bran \$24.75@25.25, middlings \$25.50@20, mixed feed \$24.75@27.50, red dog \$29@29.50,



cottonseed meal \$30.75@31.25, linseed meal \$36.25@36.75, hominy feed \$24.90, gluten feed \$26.25, stock feed \$24.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$23.50@24.50, No. 1 \$22.50@23.50, No. 2 \$20.50@21.50, No. 3 \$16.50@17.50; straw, rye \$12.50@13.50, oat \$8@8.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 31@32c; western, 31c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped, white, 40 1/2c; No. 2 clipped, 39 1/2c; No. 3 clipped, 39c; rejected, 37 1/2c.

Eggs—Fancy henry henry, 48@50c; eastern best, 42@44c; western, 33@36c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 15 1/2c@15 1/2c; Vermont twins, extra, 15c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.40@2.45; medium, choice hand-picked, \$2.40; California, small white, \$2.90@3; yellow eyed, best, \$2.30@2.40; red kidney, \$3.25@3.50.

Apples—McIntosh red, bbl, \$4@5; King, bbl, \$4@4.75; Northern Spy, bbl, \$2.50@3.75; pippins, bbl, \$2@3; Baldwins, No. 1, per bbl, \$2.50@3.50; Greenings, bbl, \$2.50@3.50; native, bu box, \$0.50@1.50.

Potatoes—New potatoes, 90c@1; sweet potatoes, \$1.25@2.25.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 100-lb box, \$1.25@1.75; native yellow, per bu box, 75@95c.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 22@24c; choice young northern and eastern turkeys, 28c; choice northern and western fowl, 18@19c; western fowl, 15 1/2c@16 1/2c; western turkeys, 25@26c; roasting chickens, 16@17c; western chickens, 16@17c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 5 lbs and over, 15c; fowls, 13 1/2c@15 1/2c; roosters, 10c.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50@3; cranberries, per box, \$1.75@2.50; dates, \$0.30@0.50; grapes, pony basket, \$1@1.50.

Apples—McIntosh red, bbl, \$4@5; King, bbl, \$4@4.75; Northern Spy, bbl, \$2.50@3.75; pippins, bbl, \$2@3; Baldwins, No. 1, per bbl, \$2.50@3.50; Greenings, bbl, \$2.50@3.50; native, bu box, \$0.50@1.50.

Potatoes—New potatoes, 90c@1; sweet potatoes, \$1.25@2.25.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 100-lb box, \$1.25@1.75; native yellow, per bu box, 75@95c.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## ORMOLU AS AN ART

## SEEN FROM THE HEIGHTS

## REPORTING THE GAME

CITING the October Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Sun says: In many of the Persian and Indian arts burnished gold has had an important place for a much longer time than it has had in European crafts; in fact, the incentive to the use of gilding in manuscripts, leather book covers, boxes, etc., on porcelain, glass, metal ware, and even in early paintings, may very well have been derived from the study of objects brought from the near Orient by the Venetian traders. Its application to leather book covers began, as we know, in the sixteenth century, and a direct result of such traffic, although

## By a Competent Teacher

Whatever the result in New Jersey, said "Life" just before Dr. Wilson's election, it is to admire the admirable efforts of Dr. Wilson during the last month in that state. It is long since voters in the East have heard such political talk as he has given the men of New Jersey. Personalities are usually the refuge of political speakers who have nothing better to offer. It has not needed them, but out of the abundance of his equipment and ability he has actually been able to talk to Jersey voters about political principles and policies and methods of government in such a fashion that the voters crowded to hear him and listened greedily and roared for more.

Dr. Wilson instructed the voters and they liked it. That is wonderful—wonderful that he could do it; not wonderful that they liked it, because the voters are like to be instructed by a competent teacher.

## Plucking Asparagus

"Angelina," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden, I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to let on. If she went alone, she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife, enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it, and I will hold the ladder!"—Milwaukee Free Press.

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the scribes had used their secret processes in producing gilded initials and borders in their psalters and books of hours long before that time. The gilding of the baser metals practically began at the end of the seventeenth century, in answer to the demand for such ornamentation in connection with the furniture created by Boule, the versatile craftsman who may be said to have invented the style that bears his name and to have initiated the styles of the period.

There are several methods of gilding metals, but the one in general use in the eighteenth century, which was the heyday of this kind of work, was the one described under the expression "ormolu." It consisted of applying an amalgam of powdered gold and mercury to the object and then heating it until the mercury became volatilized, when it was polished. As a glance at the products of this art would show, it was in its origin an outgrowth of the art of the goldsmith; indeed until the fifteenth century the makers of ornaments of gilded metals were included in the guild of the "orfèvres." When the company of gilders established its own rules and chose its patron saint is not, however, known, but it is certain, so Harvard tells us, that they had their gilding in the seventeenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century the community occupied two streets, the Rue Dauphin and the Rue de la Verrerie and numbered in 1788 some 61 members. The masters of the craft are known by name and in some cases their work may be identified.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 19, 1910.

### The Business Situation

THAT sounder business conditions are prevailing the world over is evidenced by various developments. Greater confidence has been inspired in this country and abroad by the abundant harvests. There is no war cloud of any proportions to disturb the tranquillity of the nations. International commerce is showing remarkable growth. In a word, the fundamental conditions are sound and future prosperity is assured if people make good use of the lessons they have learned. In this country much gratification has been expressed by commercial interests that the foreign trade of the United States for October experienced a record-breaking volume of exports for any single month. This has been due principally to the fact that greater efforts are being made by manufacturing concerns of this country to find markets for their products, in foreign fields. The lower cereal prices also invited greater exports of our grains. What is regarded as highly important in connection with our foreign trade last month was the small increase in imports. It is believed that both individuals and corporations are beginning to practise economy. One of the causes which led to high prices and an abnormal cost of living was the extravagance indulged in by national, state and municipal governments, by commercial institutions and by individuals. That the top notch was reached some weeks ago and that prices are now descending to a normal level is a most gratifying development. Prosperity is certain to follow in the wake of practical economy.

The week has seen some improvement in the iron and steel industry. Additional orders for rails of considerable proportions have been placed, and negotiations are pending for still more. Some of the larger railway systems have ordered equipment and large steel car and locomotive purchases will be made soon. It is taken for granted that the railways will not order any more rails or equipment than are actually needed for the present, but even with this consideration it is estimated that the rail consumption next year will be close to 3,000,000 tons, and probably more. If the freight rate question were settled and the bond market were in better condition it is certain that some large enterprises would be undertaken in the near future by railways and other corporations.

Other industries taken as a whole are showing a healthful growth. Many institutions are reporting the largest gross earnings in their history. Greater efficiency of management which corporations have been forced to adopt because of higher wages and higher prices for materials in some cases has largely increased the net profits. Now that commodity prices are gradually declining the great benefit arising from the practise of economy in all things will begin to find expression in both our national and individual life.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN of Chicago has leased a house in Washington for the winter. Although he has at one time or another occupied public positions, local and national, he has never been partial to politics; and it may be assumed that it is not politics that will bring him to the capital now.

### Larger Dry Docks Essential

IN CONNECTION with the interest aroused lately regarding port facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, there is deep significance in the fact that no dry dock in the western hemisphere is sufficiently large to accommodate the big steamships of the present. Calvin Tompkins, commissioner of docks and ferries of New York, is authority for the statement that while that metropolis is the largest port in the world, not only is it unable to provide repair facilities for steamers like the *Lusitania*, but the city has accommodations inferior to much smaller communities with water frontages.

It has been frequently noted that when the larger steamers require extensive repairs, while on this side of the Atlantic, they have hastened to return to the other side for the purpose of going into dry dock. The cause for this is evident. With the best intentions, the foreign steamship companies could not dock their ships for repairs in American waters. It is learned that New York had in mind the construction of a pretentious dry dock, but that the project has been abandoned. The contemplated dock was to have been 1,000 feet in length; the cost about \$4,000,000. Commissioner Tompkins, while naturally favorably disposed where port improvements are a consideration, believes the time inopportune for the expenditure of the money, although he thinks the city should cooperate with private interests in the construction of a large dry dock.

It will probably not be difficult to interest foreign steamship companies in a large dry dock on this side, but it would appear that private interests already dominate the water fronts of the United States to a greater extent than is necessary for the good of all shippers. It is municipal ownership of docks and port facilities abroad that has proved so great a boon to foreign ports of entry. It need hardly be doubted that a city-owned dry dock on the Atlantic coast would be made use of by the *Mauretania*, for instance, should this ship need repairs at the end of her westbound voyage. Rather than forego the facility entirely, it may be advantageous to have private capital provide docking conveniences. Any coast city may set the country an example worthy of imitation by taking the initiative in a matter where the need is so apparent.

The present large steamers are soon to be outclassed by others, longer and of greater depth. Facilities, as they exist here, will be even less adequate when the new class of vessels enter into commission. There are building at British and German shipyards steamers that will require exceptional docking arrangements. Why could not a port like Boston, for instance, improve its chance, and by the construction of the largest dry dock in America draw to its harbor ships that could be accommodated nowhere else?

The same hesitancy is shown in regard to the dry dock problem that has been evidenced where improved port facilities have been the consideration. Guarantees are wanted that the business will come here. But this policy was never followed by those ports abroad that are now among the great centers of business. They provided up-to-date facilities, and the business came. They sowed, and now they are reaping.

THE speech delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday night took on at once the form of a protest and a plea. Like several who have recently preceded him, Representative Tawney of Minnesota and President Taft among them, the speaker protested earnestly against the further continuance of the methods now pursued by Congress in dealing with the improvements of rivers and harbors. A process that has become scandalous could not well escape censure at the hands of a self-respecting member of the body that is responsible for it. The President had given warning that never again would he affix his signature to a rivers and harbors appropriation bill drawn like the last, and for this he had received, as he deserved, the warm commendation of all right-thinking people in and out of Congress. Others had taken time to go into details with regard to the extravagances and even the dishonesty which are becoming more and more evident in the composition of every rivers and harbors appropriation bill. But Senator Lodge presented the matter in a manner that must be productive of greater interest in the subject among business men than has thus far been apparent. The appropriations are made now mainly with the view of getting the measure through. As Senator Lodge said, "the rivers and harbors bill is made to pass." It is a "pork barrel" measure. It obtains votes because it distributes favors. Congressmen vote for the unnecessary projects favored by other congressmen, because other congressmen have votes to trade. The entire system is vicious. It not only means the useless expenditure of millions annually upon worthless projects, but it prevents progress on improvements in rivers and harbors that are essential to the commercial interests of the country.

The truth is, the great business interests of the country would find it profitable to keep a close watch upon the proceedings of Congress. It is because the great business interests of the country have been neglectful of public business that many of the abuses now requiring attention in the interest of business have grown up. And Senator Lodge is perfectly right in making the plea that great business organizations, like the New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce, devote their attention to the subject of bringing reckless extravagance, reckless waste, to a stop. The influence of responsible backing is necessary, for the public at large has been led to believe that the representative who does not "get something for his district" is not doing his duty, whereas he may be the only one in a whole state delegation who sees his duty to the country in the right light. Men who hold out against "pork barrel" measures should receive public approval. The great business organizations of the country can do much toward sustaining those members of Congress who shall break away completely from the present methods of framing general appropriation bills.

MEAT is lower on the hoof than it has been for some time past, and this, at any rate, is a satisfactory beginning.

### The Standard Oil Case

THE news of the ruling by Judge John E. McCall in the United States circuit court at Jackson, Tenn., whereby the jury in what is known as the second Indiana case was instructed to return a verdict of not guilty against the Standard Oil Company, will be received, of course, with mixed feelings. There is unmistakably an element in the country which, without knowing anything or caring anything about the merits of the case,

might have preferred a decision against the corporation on general principles. While sentiment antagonistic to Standard Oil and other great interests is not so pronounced as it was a year or two ago, there still lingers in the popular mind a very strong conviction that the trusts are somehow answerable to sharp regulation and correction and that the courts should not be overpunctilious in deciding cases against them.

The widespread satisfaction caused by Judge Landis' assessment of a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil Company in August, 1907, reflected at that time very clearly the attitude of public opinion against the so-called great combines. However, when the fine was declared illegal by the United States circuit court of appeals, to which the corporation had carried the case, the decision was received, generally, with satisfaction, as showing that even in the face of extreme public prejudice the courts were conscientious and courageous enough to deal out even-handed justice. This decision, it will be recalled, was upheld by the action of Judge Anderson of the United States district court, before whom the second trial of the corporation was begun, in ordering the jury to find the defendant company not guilty on the ground that the government had not proved its contentions.

Judge McCall in the present case also lays the responsibility upon the prosecution, or, which amounts to practically the same thing, holds that the testimony does not sustain the allegations. The details of the ruling may be looked up by those who take a special interest in the matter, but for the general reader the important thing is the position taken by the court with reference to the "rich and powerful defendant." An unjust decision cannot be made righteous simply because it is against a wealthy corporation, or an unpopular or obnoxious one. The great and small, he contends, must stand on an equal footing before the court, and we have these significant words: "When the courts swing away from this rule and those convicted of crime are convicted by other means, the justice of our boasted jurisprudence will soon become a hollow mockery and the judgments of our courts will be held in derision and contempt."

This is true. Only consequences of an evil character can follow the removal of the bandage from the eyes of Justice. Justice for each and all is the great need of the country and the times.

It is estimated that the states of the Australian federation will show a population in the census about to be taken of 4,474,000. This is a gain of about 1,000,000 over the aggregate population reported by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia in 1901. At that time there was almost exactly one inhabitant to the square mile, and there is still plenty of room for growth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has not made as great a gain as some of its sister states in population during the last ten years, but it has made tremendous headway as a summer resort.

JUDGING from some of the reports a thing may be all wool and a yard wide and yet have its little drawbacks.

### Time to Stop Reckless Waste

PARIS proposes to do in age what Chicago did in youth. Not so much was known about watersheds and divides and subdrives when Paris was young, although it inherited from Rome, beyond other continental cities, a genius for sewer building. The Chicago river is hardly a Seine, either physically or esthetically; nevertheless, if Chicago had not done what Paris now contemplates doing, Chicago would have been compelled ere this to meet the same conditions, practically, that Paris is now forced to contend against annually.

There is something of a coincidence in the fact that the French minister of public works estimates the cost of a drainage canal for Paris to be \$34,000,000. The first estimate for the Chicago drainage canal was \$30,000,000. The total expenditures of the sanitary district of Chicago, which has jurisdiction of the canal, to the beginning of the present year were \$39,390,159.82, and Chicago still clings to the belief that the undertaking was worth the money.

Paris will have to spend large sums preliminary to the digging of a canal from Aulnay to Epinay. The drainage of the city at present, on both sides of the river, is collected in a great sewer terminating in the Seine at Clichy. The two main sewers on both sides are connected by a siphon which passes under the Seine by a tunnel near the Pont de l'Alma. A sewer of the department in which Paris is situated receives the drainage of the higher districts on the north side and ends at St. Denis. These sewers would doubtless be ample even now were it not for the backflow. The main thing is to give them freedom of outflow. Thus we find Premier Briand and the special inundation committee deciding on Tuesday to "rush the work of deepening the channel between Suresnes and Bogival." Islands and other impediments to a free flow of the Seine will have to be removed.

The great cities of modern times demand the convergence of rivers, or waterways, equal in volume to rivers, toward their reservoirs. The natural order of things is thereby reversed. The Chicago river now flows, for drainage purposes out of, instead of into, Lake Michigan. The Seine, of course, must always flow toward the sea. But the entire water system of which Paris is the center must be readjusted in order that the floods now becoming too frequent may be prevented; and a great drainage canal similar to Chicago's seems necessary to this end.

THE clever satirical writers of the English press, daily and periodical, will regret that they have triumphed in bringing about a change in the matter of censoring the British drama. This may seem paradoxical, but it is true. Seldom in recent years have the satirists of Merry England had a more convenient subject, or a more fruitful one, than the one-man censor. They have literally reveled in the opportunities he has given them for indulging in irony, sarcasm, burlesque, pasquinade, ridicule. They demanded his elimination in rhyme and blank verse, in long and short meter, and in every known form of English prose. And now he is eliminated and in his place is a commission of censorship, or an advisory board of censorship, which includes five censors, every one of them a master craftsman in his way. These are Sir John Hare, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Edward Henry Carson, Prof. Walter Raleigh, and Stanley Owen Buckmaster.

The British satirist will find it a very different matter when he comes to tear five censors instead of one to tatters, so to speak. Five voices raised against or in favor of a British play seem likely to carry a great deal more weight with the British public than one voice possibly could, even if the one voice is a very positive one. When five censors are talking, and all talking at once, and all talking in the same strain, and all saying the same thing, even the British satirist must pay respectful attention.

His only hope now lies in the probability that the five will be as often in disagreement as agreement. Should they develop an aggressive minority party, a progressive or insurgent element, the British satirist may feel that fortune is turning his way again, but until one or more of these things shall occur he cannot, being human, fail to regret that he has succeeded in triumphing in such a manner as to deprive himself of a never-failing topic.

The prospects of Liberia are brighter now than they have been for many years, and the Liberians from all appearances are better prepared than they have ever been to realize on them.

ALTHOUGH some headway has been made in the matter here and there, mostly in a tentative or experimental way, the cities of the country, as a rule, are still at the threshold of the movement having for its aim the employment of public school buildings, after school hours, as social centers for their respective neighborhoods. Nowhere has the idea of making use of the public schools during the hours when they are idle under the present system received more earnest or more persistent support than in Chicago, and yet years have elapsed since it first seemed to have taken hold of popular fancy and approval.

From the beginning the idea was to make use of the assembly halls in the school buildings for lectures, for the meetings of parental associations, for gatherings in the interest of child welfare, for all useful, educational, uplifting purposes; but it has met with quiet but powerful opposition in ultra-conservative circles, and it is only within the last few days that in the city named it has received real encouragement. At the last meeting of the school board it was decided to open eight school buildings as neighborhood social centers.

In this beginning, and in the results to which it will lead, the whole country will be deeply interested, for the problem which it is hoped may be solved by the movement is nation-wide, not local. It is hard to see how anything but good can come of a project that has for its purpose the bringing of people together in neighborly, social contact. It must necessarily arouse and develop thought and action that are now lying dormant. It should give people who are now leading dull lives new interests and create in them new aspirations.

Schoolhouses, properly employed, must certainly be more useful open than closed, even though the opening of them at unusual hours may clash with custom.

### A Drainage Canal for Paris

### The New British Censorship

### The Schoolhouse Social Center